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Dosco's New President

Lionel Avard Forsyth, 59, Nova Scotia-born lawyer, is now top man in one of Canada's biggest industrial enterprises, Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. His appointment as president came as the vast Dosco empire moved rapidly toward a broad program of modernization.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Only One Source Of Pension Money

As an article on page 11 of this issue makes clear, we are going to be hearing a great deal about pensions and the demand for "security" during the year ahead.

The pension drive in steel, autos and rubber is now getting into full swing.

Here are instructions from the Ontario Federation of Labor to leaders of its affiliated unions. They are helpful for the public in understanding some of the things that will be going on in coming months.

The instruction says:

"The most important point for the union officer to keep in mind is that a pension plan can either make or break a union, depending on whether the union takes the lead in putting it in and operating it, or whether the company gets the jump on you here. If the union fights for the plan, gets it installed, has its representatives on the pension fund board, then every time an employee thinks of his pension, he'll think of the union. This kind of goodwill lasts far longer than that built by wage increases which are often forgotten within a month after the contract is signed.

"On the other hand, if the company beats you to the gun, presents the plan to its employees as a gift from management and doesn't let you have representatives on the pension board, the next thing you know your local votes against strike action because it might endanger pension rights. (Ask any organizer who has tried to organize a plant with a pension plan and about how it can be used against the union.)"

There, of course, is the reason why a union is threatening to sue a Toronto company for "unfair labor practices" because the company is arranging to put in a pension plan. The charge is that the company failed to consult the union before proposing the plan. "Any such plan must be mutually acceptable," said a union representative.

Another aspect of the union policy on pensions is the drive for abolition of the means test for federal old age pensions.

The Ford of Canada pension offer shows why.

Ford offered $55 a month noncontributory pension. The union demands $100, which is the pension in U. S. Ford. But in the U. S. the company pays only about $65. Federal social security pays another $35, making up the $100 total. Because of the means test in Canada, the Ford pensioner is ineligible for federal pension. The company must carry the total pension commitment.

To help in stampeding the Federal Government, Charles Millard has issued a demand to companies with which his steelworkers have contracts that they join with labor in getting cancellation of the means test.

The bait, of course, is that without the means test, the company's cost of meeting union pension demands is likely to be less.

Desirable as pension and old age security plans are, and eager as many companies are to carry their full responsibility, there is one vital point.

There is only one ultimate source of pension money—the beneficiaries along with the whole body of consumers and taxpayers. Where a company's cost picture gets out of line, its market will shrink and there go jobs. Without jobs, and high and increasing productivity, there can be no pensions, either corporate or government.

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Easier Food Prices Don't Mean Ruin

Pressure is increasing sharply on Ottawa to bolster weakening farm prices. A drop in egg and hog prices and fears that this weakness will spread to other lines have stepped up the demands for floor prices, government buying and various other types of artificial support.

Some declines from recent peaks could certainly be beneficial, even for agriculture. When consumers are asked over 75 cents for a dozen eggs, or a pound of bacon, many of them are forced to skip that combination on their breakfast tables. And there are many other food items, too, that are dangerously close to the point where they will price themselves out of the market, both at home and abroad. By stimulating greater consumption, a moderate decline in prices would help, not hurt the farmer.

But a collapse in farm prices would be a very different story. We only need to go back a few years before the war to remember what that means, not only to the very large percentage of our population directly engaged in agriculture, but to everyone else. Any reasonable steps to prevent such a catastrophe will and should receive general support.

But let's not get in a panic.

In the United States, we have ample evidence of the folly and colossal cost of that sort of thing. Absurdly high farm support prices are costing the American taxpayer tremendous sums, (nearly $4 billions this year). They are putting many foods beyond the reach of both American and foreign consumers and they are putting the American farmer into a straitjacket where he can't grow a bushel of wheat or a pound of grapes without the permission of some Washington bureaucrat. We don't want to see that crazy experiment repeated in this country.

Our agriculture is based on a big export demand. We must sell very large surpluses of wheat, meat, dairy, poultry and fruit products. We can't sell these unless the prices are competitive with those asked by the other world producers. Any policy of government support which does not recognize that fundamental fact will simply add to our difficulties, not solve them.

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To All Its Readers The Financial Post Wishes A Merry Christmas

Newsprint Prospect Seen Good For 1950

Sterling Customers Having Difficulty Finding Supplies in Non-Dollar Areas—May Be Forced to Canadian Market

MONTREAL (Staff) — While it looks as though Canadian newsprint manufacturers may draw a blank next year as far as orders from the United Kingdom and Australia are concerned, newsprint men here look for a continuation of a good level of demand in 1950.

United States consumption has been going along at record levels, taking about 85% of total output. To date the U. S. has absorbed most of the cuts in orders from nondollar sources. In addition, there are indications that business from some nondollar countries may pick up next year, offsetting to some extent U. K. and Australian losses (100,000 tons and 40,000 tons respectively, last year.)

Although there's been no official word from Britain, producers would normally have received orders by now if the U. K. intended to buy here this year. It has been suggested that token shipments may be made, but some observers here say that it's likely to be a regular order or none at all.

U. K. Would Make Papers Larger

There has been considerable pressure in Britain to increase the size of their daily newspapers pages to seven but the Government seems determined to keep them at their present six pages. To replace its Canadian tonnage, Britain has negotiated a firm deal for 60,000 tons from Scandinavian sources for 1950, and is reportedly dickering for another 60,000.

Meanwhile, U. K. hopes to increase its domestic output to 70% of its annual rated capacity of 800,000 tons. This would give it 560,000 tons from its own mills, plus a possible 120,000 tons from Scandinavia. Previously production hasn't been much over 400,000-450,000 tons annually.

Whether the full 70% can be achieved remains to be seen. A good part of its newsprint capacity has been put to other uses and will have to be changed back. There's also the problem of obtaining pulp, although it's presumed that this has already been taken care of.

In addition to the Scandinavian purchases and its proposed increase in domestic output, Britain is said to have arranged for a further 10,000 tons from French and Netherlands sources. It is understood that Australia is also planning to get 10,000 from these sources, but whether it's the same 10,000 tons or not isn't known. Both France and the Netherlands have been short of newsprint and it's thought that only necessity of boosting exports would likely induce them to let any out of the country.

Just Enough to go 'Round

If present plans work out, Britain's available supply in 1950 would be 690,000 tons. It's thought that 65,000 tons will be exported and a further 65,000 will go to periodicals. That leaves 560,000 tons, just over the amount regarded as necessary to provide for a six-page daily press.

Australia, which took 40,000 tons from Canada in 1949, says it won't take any this year. It plans on getting 75,000 tons from Britain, although the U. K. is expected normally to export only 65,000 tons. For this reason, it's thought possible that the other 10,000 might be the tonnage the U. K. is supposed to be getting from the Netherlands and France.

There is some question as to

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

Airlines to Closely Watch CPA Tests of U.K. Comets

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canada chalked up another first in the jet aircraft field when CPA announced last week that it had ordered two new four-motored jet Comet planes from de Havilland in England. This was the first order placed by a North American company for jet-propelled air liners.

The Comet was the first commercial jet air liner to be flown, beating the Canadian Avro Jetliner by a small margin. Both the Comet and the Jetliner have been the talk of aircraft circles in recent months, and have caused considerable speculation as to their possible use by both Canadian and U. S. airlines.

Trans-Canada Air Lines isn't likely to be in the market for new plans, either the conventional types or jets, for another year and a half or two years, President G. R. McGregor informs The Post. TCA at the moment has all the aircraft it will need for a while, he said.

However, some U. S. lines are reported to be interested in the new jets. How soon the U. S. aircraft industry will come up with jets of its own, remains to be seen. Some observers here express doubt that U. S. makers would sit back and watch for long, while Canadian and British manufacturers moved in on their home markets.

Meanwhile, many operators including TCA, are watching tests of the new jet planes very closely. It's likely to be a year or two before bugs are all ironed out and complete performance statistics can be made available. Not only are the aircraft new, but they present a great many problems of traffic control (e.g., priority landings at airports) have still to be solved.

CPA President G. W. G. McConachie said he was greatly impressed with the Comet's speed (500 mph crusing speed), its smoothness, quietness and power, simple maintenance, economy and safety. Mr. McConachie flew the test Comet himself; said CPA pilots would be trained in England so that they could put the planes in operation as soon as they are delivered late in 1951 or early 1952.

The Comets will be able to do the Vancouver-Tokyo run in 10 hours with two stops, on the westward crossing; eight hours on the return journey due to the tail wind. The Canadair Fours used on the route now will be put on the Alaska run from Vancouver and Edmonton.

PRICES

Downward trend in United States automobile prices is becoming more clearly defined. Latest to join the parade was Oldsmobile with a $55-$65 cut across the board. Earlier cuts were announced on automatic transmissions on Buick, Cadillac, Lincoln, Nash Ambassador, Oldsmobile and Pontiac. More cuts on accessories are foreseen and even on cars themselves.

Egg prices sagged almost overnight from seven to 10 cents a dozen in centres across Canada as the end of buying for British contracts left Canada with at least 15% more eggs than she consumes on the domestic market.

In prospect, according to trade sources, are lower prices for boiling fowl as farmers reduce flocks rather than pay $4 per cwt. for feed; reduced buying of eggs by chick hatcheries in anticipation of smaller purchases of day-old chicks next spring.

The end result, unless sales to U. S. can be materially increased, will be a poultry industry more in keeping with Canada's domestic needs. Meanwhile, producers have been seeking a government floor price of 46 cents wholesale. At midweek, Federal Cabinet was meeting to decide policy.

Dislocations caused by the sudden drop brought variations of a cent or two in the prices charged in retail stores. In Toronto stores, Grade A large premium eggs were offered from 46 to 48 cents a dozen; Grade A large, 44 to 45 cents; "A" Medium, 42 cents; A pullet eggs, 39 and 40 cents a dozen.

The market break came at a particularly bad time for commercial producers. New stock is coming into a peak laying period. People normally consume fewer eggs in the holiday season. Eggs are not put in storage at this season.

United States Steel Corp. hiked steel prices $4 a ton and the rest of the industry started to follow suit. Raise was blamed on increased costs brought on by the new pension and insurance programs won by labor. Average increase works out to about 10c per 100 pounds.

Manila rope jumped 5c a lb. in line with devaluation of Canadian dollar and continuing shortage of manila fibre. Manila, which comes chiefly from the Philippines, Central America and Cuba, is paid for in U. S. dollars. Because of widespread destruc-

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

Technical Snag In Filling Combines' Post

OTTAWA (Staff) — The Government is anxious to fill the post of Combines Commissioner as soon as possible. But, contrary to press reports, the job has not been offered to Kenneth W. Taylor, chairman of the Prices Board and associate deputy minister of finance. Only one name has been seriously explored and the decision in this one case was negative.

One technical problem about filling the job is that the Government is expected to give Mr. McGregor, the retiring commissioner, the customary leave of absence with pay. In the case of a civil servant such as Mr. McGregor, with 25 years' service, this is usually six months.

This raises the question: Can the new post be filled so long as Mr. McGregor is on the payroll?

The answer will probably be: "Yes" — provided someone suitable can be found to fill the job.

Another problem: Should the present act be overhauled first, before an attempt is made to find a new commissioner?

The Government's answer will probably be to get a man they consider suitable; have him work with and through the present act for a period, and then work out suitable or desirable amendments.

That some amendment will eventually be forthcoming is evident from the uncomfortable position in which the Government found itself in complying with present statutory conditions such as the 15-day limit on publication of reports. Other amendments suggested to Commissioner McGregor by the Government prior to his resignation were made public when the flour milling investigation was first aired publicly.

No further consideration has been given to these amendments pending possibility of finding a new commissioner.

Meanwhile, the two Combines reports due to be published by the year end are nearing completion. One is a combines report on the flat glass industry. The industry covered by the second report has not yet been disclosed. Both will be available before Mr. McGregor's resignation becomes effective on Jan. 1. It is certain that they will be made public almost immediately.

Import Curbs Pay Off; Home Output Boosted

OTTAWA (Staff) — With one important exception, there will be little or no change in "status quo" of United States dollar allotments for Canadian business in the first quarter of 1949.

The single exception will be announced next week. It affects a very important group of importers in the Schedule III (capital goods) field. In this case, importers will be restricted to about 90% of their allocations for 1949.

This proposed cutback is not because of any new urgency in Canada's dollar position. It is because of the very sharp increase in available Canadian supplies. Importers are now able to get their requirements in Canada without using U. S. dollars. As a result, many importers have not needed to use their full 1949 allocation of dollars. The increase in Canadian-made items is looked on here as very extensive and impressive. Thousands of items over a wide range of industries are included. Most of these items are looked on as permanent Canadian production, irrespective of its ultimate fate of import controls.

The principle on which U. S. dollars are allocated under Schedule III is that of "need." This is different to the general principle of Schedule II (consumer goods on quota). In the latter case, dollars are granted as a matter of "right' 'based on the pattern of imports in the base period. Allocations are much smaller, percentage-wise than in Schedule III. Therefore it is not likely that unused allocations in the latter group will be carried forward for use in 1950

Affects Construction Equipment

One important group of importers (heavy construction equipment and machinery) have already been given their allocation for 1950. On Dec. 6, the Emergency Import Control Branch indicated to these importers that their 1950 allotments permits will be calculated on the basis of 90% of their dollar usage of allotment funds made available during calendar year 1948, plus 50% of the value of individual permits issued in 1948 for imports of equipment and machinery of a unit value above $10,000.

It is understood that the special 50% allotment is of no general interest to business at this time. It does not create a precedent. It concerns a half-year's imports in 1949 since this equipment was banned entirely until midyear. The industry will be granted no individual permits for 1950, for those items classified under a tariff item appearing in the importer's allotment permit.

Regarding consumer goods the decision has already been made that dollar allocations for the first quarter of 1950 will be unchanged. Unused allocations can be carried forward.

What's ahead for the second quarter of 1950 will depend on the trend of Canada's U. S. dollar reserves in the next few months.

Since the last public statement of Finance Minister Abbott early in October, Canada's reserve posi-

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

Who Got Our $45 Million Gold?

Statistical Mysteries Hide Disposition of 1949 Output

OTTAWA (Staff) — Further checking by The Financial Post has uncovered a new angle on the statistical mysteries of Canada's gold output.

Previously (The Financial Post, Dec. 3) it was disclosed that $97.8 millions of nonmonetary gold, shown in nine-month trade returns as "net exports," hadn't been exported at all. This figure, which appears each month in DBS trade returns, turns out to be a purely "balance-of-payments" concept.

We have this much gold "available for export."

That's for sure.

But that doesn't mean we do actually export.

On the contrary, as pointed out in The Post, Dec. 3, we merely add this to our stock of gold. So it was presumed that the figure of our available "net exports" turns up sooner or later in the government's official holdings of gold and U. S. dollar reserves.

But an astute Post reader points out that our official gold holdings haven't in fact risen by this amount (or anything like it) in the past nine months.

This reader notes that the U. S. Federal Reserve reports it has received only $4.3 millions of Canadian gold in that period. Also, that our official gold stocks have risen in this same period by only $48.9 millions.

Subtracting these two items from the total of "net available exports" there remains another "mystery" item of $44.6 millions.

Where did this $45 millions of gold disappear in the first nine months of 1949?

One suggestion which The Post duly tracked down was that it went to the Shah of Iran who has a failing for gold.

It appears that when the Shah gets paid for royalties on his fabulous oil supplies, he prefers that the payment be made in gold—preferably gold sovereigns. Since Canada has been getting some Middle East oil, perhaps that is where the missing gold has disappeared to.

Apparently not.

It's only royalty money that is paid in gold.

And Canada doesn't buy Middle East oil on a royalty basis.

Only United States and Britain do business at that level. We merely buy the oil at second hand.

Best answer now obtainable from the top-drawer Ottawa experts is that we sell this gold "to countries other than the United States for U. S. dollars and deliver it to these countries in Canada."

What these countries do with the gold or who these countries may be, still isn't known. This kind of information hasn't been made public since 1939, when The Bank of Canada did publish a table to show the actual distribution of Canada's gold production.

There are two alternatives as to the use these countries might WHO GOT $45 millions KRW make of Canadian gold once they have bought it.

1. They might leave it in Canada as earmarked gold.

2. They might withdraw it just as the U. S. does when sales are made by Canada to the Federal Reserve authorities.

One interesting point arises here. It is, that there is a small profit to both buyer and seller when gold is transferred in this way, rather than being sold directly to the U. S. authorities.

The Federal Reserve charges a spread or commisison of ¼ of 1% for handling gold If we sell the gold to other countries, we don't have to pay this charge, and the sale is that much more profitable.

Anyway, Canada isn't hanging on to its gold just because U. S. statistics don't reveal any substantial sales to the United States. We apparently kept only half our nine-month "increment' and sold the balance to unidentified countries.

U.K. Shopping List For Canada in 1950

Here Are Details of Britain's Curtailed Buying Program—No Newsprint, Eggs, Apples—Will Take Wheat, Cheese, Base Metals, Wood Pulp

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—Britain's 1950 buying program in Canada is now emerging with some clarity.

Canadian exports of pitprops, newsprint, eggs and apples are definitely "out."

Britain will buy wheat, cheese, base metals, woodpulp (especially dissolving pulps), tobacco, ferro-alloys, salmon, timber. She will extend for 1950 the token import plan. This latter will mean a market for $3.5 millions for 1950, covering the products of some 200 Canadian manufacturers who had traditional markets in the United Kingdom prewar.

To finance some of these purchases, Britain will defer delivery of $25 millions of Canadian wheat due to be purchased under contract between now and July 31. (The exact amount of wheat involved is not quite certain. The current price with carrying charges at Fort William is about $2.06; at seaboard $2.20. Thus the amount involved will be between 11.5 and 12 million bushels depending on which price basis is used.)

The $25 millions will be used as follows:

$17.5 millions for Canadian bacon.

$5 millions for B. C. salmon.

$2.5 millions for Eastern Canada softwood lumber (mostly spruce).

Price and other detail of the bacon contract have not yet been agreed upon. At the present U. S. price of about $30 cwt. the British would be able to purchase only 58 million lb. for their $17.5 millions.

This compares with an estimated Canadian surplus for 1950 of from 80 millions to 100 millions. (In 1949, it is hoped that Canada will have delivered 80 million pounds under the present contract.)

The allocation for maritime softwood looks small in dollars, but it covers only the first half of 1950 (the remainder of the 1949-50 ECA period which ends June 30, 1950). In terms of price, it would cover 35 to 40 million board feet of softwood which is quite probably all the area could market in the early part of next year. The purchase has been approved by the U. K. Board of Trade, has still to be okay'd by treasury and ECA.

The salmon allocation would cover the 1950 run. It compares with an eleventh-hour allocation in 1949 of $7.2 millions, indicates we will sell smaller volume next year or take a lower price.

Cheese is being handled out of an ECA appropriation of $27 millions for "North America." We'll have to bid against the United States in open competition; should be able to dispose of most if not all our surplus so long as we are left in on an even basis with the United States. (In this as in other items, the devaluation of the Canadian dollar against U. S. is an important advantage. It is hoped we'll be able to dispose of all our surplus cheese in 1950 and that the remainder of the money will be spent for U. S. product.)

Pitprops and Newsprint

Two items of considerable concern on the negative side are pitprops and newsprint.

Authorities here look on United Kingdom as an important traditional market for Canadian newsprint. This year, our contract has been for 100,000 tons. Some doubts are expressed here as to whether United Kingdom will be able to meet her entire newsprint needs elsewhere in 1950. It is possible she may be forced to come into the Canadian market. At any rate, this is an item where there'll be continual pressure to get the British to change their minds.

Pitprops are important because of their tie with one special area in New Brunswick. About 10,000 people are involved employment-wise, dollar value of sales is between $7 millions and $9 millions. But this was not a traditional market for Canada.

Counsel is divided in Canada

(Continued on page 3, col. 6)

Inside News

Economy Still Expanding

Continued expansion of Canadian business and industry is reflected in new projects, additions to plants. Industrial Growth. (p. 8.)

Copper in Zinc Mine!

Is there a big new copper ore body emerging at Golden Manitou, Quebec's big zinc producer? Drill holes recently have been giving strong indications that this is the case. One or two more holes should tell the story. An entirely separate plant to treat copper ore is a possibility. (p. 19)

MacNab Account

MacNab expands his interest in Canada's western oil future by purchasing a $1,000 debenture of Anglo-Canadian Oil Co. He also stands to profit from any important general development in the natural gas market in Alberta through his purchase of shares of International Utilities Corp. (p. 5)

Social Security Crisis

Is 1950 going to be a year of crisis on social security? What's the score on pensions and other forms of social welfare, past, present and future. A comprehensive review brings you up to date; a leading insurance executive wonders if the answer to taxation and social welfare isn't one basic tax rate, regardless of income balanced by a form of "baby bonuses" to all of every age. (p. 11)

Labor in Review

How did labor do in 1949- A review of labor activity on the various fronts—wages, hours, employment, vacations, social security and Communism. Labor Roundup. (p. 7)

Stock Yields

Stock yields have shown a varying trend in the last quarter of 1949. Factors behind the moves and a chart showing yields for the four stock groups, 1936 to date. (p. 9)

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What Top Men See for 1950

Don't miss next week's issue either. Chief executives of leading companies tell The Post what they expect for 1950. How they are planning. These experts can help you.

Pace of Business

Dividend payment index as compiled by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., on base 1935-39=100 stood at 217.8 for December, up 1.1% from 215.4 in November and 2.8% from 211.8 a year ago.

Bond sales in November as reported by A. E. Ames & Co. amounted to $259.4 millions, 1.2% above $256.3 millions in Nov., 1948.

Imports in October totaled $234.3 millions, off 3.7% from $243.4 millions last year. Ten months total was up 6.5% at $2,308.2 millions ($2,166.8). Imports from U. K. in October were $19.5 millions compared with $29.3 millions a year ago; amount from U. S. was 167.6 millions against $160.2 millions in Oct., 1948.

Favorable trade balance with all countries was $37.4 millions in October compared with $9.4 millions in September and $66 millions a year ago. Debit balance with U. S. at $17.8 millions was down from $42.6 millions in September and smallest for any month this year, but well above debit balance of $9.6 millions in Oct., 1948. Credit balance with U. K. increased to $53.3 millions from $36.5 millions last year.

Money supply in October totaled $4,377 millions, up slightly from $4,369 millions in September, 4% from $4,208 millions in Oct., 1948.

Electric power output totaled 3,975 million kwh in October, up 5.9% from 3,753 millions in September, 5.3% from 3,774 millions a year ago. Ten months' total up 4% at 38,719 millions (37,240).

Principal field crops' gross value in 1949 estimated by DBS at $1.4 million, down 16% from 1948 record of $1.7 million.

Coal output in November at 2,055,800 tons 9% over same month last year; imports for first eleven months down 38% at 18,517,900 tons.

Carloadings in week ended Dec. 10 at 75,286 cars, down 1.1% from corresponding week last year. Totals for first 49 weeks of year at 3,720,246 down 3.5% from 1948 period.

Cost Control Said Bogey Of Small Business Firm

Industrial Development Bank Helps Organize Budgeting and Sales Efforts, Says President Graham Towers in Annual Report

Experience shows many small businesses suffer from inadequate financial records, particularly in the fields of cost control and budgeting, and in many cases from improperly organized sales effort, states President Graham Towers of the Industrial Development Bank in his report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1949. The bank has gone to considerable lengths in rendering assistance to its borrowers under these headings, he states.

In 1948, the bank blazed a new trail by deciding that its directors should, as a board, visit some of the industrial enterprises being financed by the bank. The September, 1948, meeting was held at Vancouver with a stopover at Winnipeg en route. This year the meeting planned for the Maritimes had to be abandoned because of international monetary developments, but it is hoped to continue the precedent established with the Vancouver meeting, he adds.

The report is illustrated with pictures of operations at some of the plants financed by the bank. Credits repaid in 1949 were over $5.2 millions ($4 millions in 1948.)

Applications Dealt With

Fiscal year:	To 1947	During 1948	During 1949	Total to Sept. 30 1949
Authorized	443	143	104	690
Refused	360	159	138	657
Withdrawn	446	89	78	613
	1,249	391	320	1,960

Says President Towers:

"During the early part of the year under review, an appreciable decline in United States business activity was taking place and there was naturally some uncertainty as to whether Canadian economic conditions might be as favorable in 1949 as during 1948. As events proved, however, the level of Canadian business activity has been well maintained.

"Capital investment expenditure has shown some further tendency to shift from investment by industrial concerns, which has been at a high level in recent years, toward the types of investment which are of a public or semi-public character. There has also been some indication that new investment spending by the smaller industrial concerns, which perhaps on the whole proceeded more quickly with their postwar capital spending programs, has in the past year tended to decline somewhat more than that of the larger firms whose programs might be spread out over a longer period of time.

"It is from the category of smaller industrial concerns that the bank receives the greater part of its applications for credit. As I mentioned in last year's annual report, the bank has felt that under existing economic conditions and in view of the high costs of capital goods, it has been in the interests of both bank and borrower to scrutinize individual investment plans very carefully.

"However, I believe that the decline in the volume of the bank's new business in 1949, which has been shown in the various tables of this report also has been influenced to an important extent by the trend of developments, described above.

"The bank's contribution to the development of the Canadian economy has been even greater than is indicated by the fact that it has so far authorized credits to 690 firms engaged in a wide variety of industrial activities. In addition it has been of assistance to other industrial enterprises in developing their plans to the point where they have been able to obtain necessary financial assistance from lenders other than the bank itself."

The bank was established to provide financial assistance for industrial enterprises unable to secure credit in the ordinary way from the chartered banks or through the investment dealers. The chartered banks are prohibited from making loans on the security of real estate, except in limited cases such as under the Farm Improvement Loans Act, while in the case of small concerns it is not feasible to make offerings of securities through the investment dealers.

The bank in 1949 authorized 104 loans for a total value of $7,313,586 compared with 143 for $12,291,815 in the previous year. Total authorizations from the time the bank started operations Nov. 1, 1944, to Sept. 30, 1949, were 690 with a total value of $46,341,210.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND GUARANTEES

By Industrial Enterprises:

	Author. to Sept. 30, 1949*	Outstand. at Sept. 30, 1949
Foods & beverages	$5,276,595	$3,177,938
Rubber products	25,000	24,180
Leather products	630,500	491,348
Textile prod. (except clothing)	3,397,037	1,923,696
Clothing (textiles & fur	1,176,743	357,303
Wood products	4,845,403	3,087,649
Paper products (incl. pulp)	4,221,700	3,725,248
Print., publish. & allied industries	1,214,989	500,546
Iron & steel prod. (incl. mach. & equip.)	5,030,018	2,772,490
Transportation equip.	1,150,455	803,370
Nonferrous metal prod.	46,500	7,230
Elec. apparatus & sup.	764,250	273,311
Nonmetallic mineral products	2,742,074	1,295,457
Prod. of pete. & coal	1,608,599	400,002
Chemical products	3,380,840	1,990,392
Misc. manuf. indust.	1,034,593	540,761
Refrigeration	2,617,263	2,049,205
Generating or distrib. of electricity	95,000	65,500
	39,257,559	23,575,626

*Gross authorizations less cancellations and reductions of amounts authorized.

The above industrial classification follows the lines of the accepted international standard of classification.

By Provinces:

	Author. to Sept. 30, 1949*	Outstand. at Sept. 30, 1949
Prince Edward Island	$60,000	$42,842
Nova Scotia	798,709	412,921
New Brunswick	1,054,500	656,740
Quebec	14,287,426	7,835,903
Ontario	12,785,786	8,776,572
Manitoba	1,552,684	932,719
Saskatchewan	1,088,158	567,810
Alberta	2,621,418	1,076,416
British Columbia & Territories	5,008,878	3,273,703
	39,257,559	23,575,626

*Gross authorizations less cancellations and reduction of amounts authorized.

Due to various causes such as cancellations of authorization, authorizations which have lapsed through full repayment of the loans or reduction in loans outstanding etc., current authorizations as at Sept. 30 number 437 and the total amount of loans, investments and guarantees outstanding to $23,575,626. At the end of the 1948 fiscal year, there were 403 loans outstanding for a total amount of $20,616,443.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

Years Ended Sept. 30

	1949	1948
Total income	$1,126,259	$893,318
Expenses	476,644	398,656
Salaries	336,643	265,440
Other expenses	140,001	133,216
Profit	649,614	494,662
Add adj. from 1948	216,411	......
Deduct spl. approp'n.	......	†325,951
Deduct res. on loans	133,428	134,340
Tr. to res. fund	82,983	34,371

†In 1948 this sum was appropriated to write down book value of government securities. As prices rose in 1949 it was possible to transfer back to profits $216,411 from this reserve.

BALANCE SHEET

Assets:	1949	1948
Cash on hand	$41,197	$33,422
Govt. bonds	6,230,094	8,224,414
Loans & invests.	20,315,626	17,535,918
Guarantees & underwr. agreements	3,260,000	3,080,525
Other assets	376,755	297,010
Total assets	30,223,671	29,171,288
Liabilities:		
Capital paid-up	25,000,000	25,000,000
Reserve	1,516,209	783,612
Conting. liabs. under guarantees, etc.	3,260,000	3,080,525
Other liabs.	47,462	7,152
Res. for losses	400,000	300,000
	30,223,671	29,171,288

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government

American Credit Indemnity Co. of New York (Toronto)—Redvers R. Bate (Toronto)—general agent for Ontario.

Associated Screen News Ltd. (Toronto)—S. Alexander MacKay, educational director.

Bank of Canada (Ottawa)—Hazen A. Russell (Saint John's) Newfoundland representative on board of directors; J. R. Beattie, executive assistant to governors; W. E. Scott, chief of research dept.; R. B. McKibbin, securities adviser.

B. C. Bond Dealers (Vancouver)—Archie H. Cater, president; Norman Alexander, vice-president.

Bruck Mills Ltd. (Montreal)—David Abelson, vice-president in charge of sales; Harry M. Adelstein, vice-president in charge of merchandising.

Canada & Dominion Sugar Co. (Chatham)—Douglas R. Annett, executive assistant.

Canada Flooring Co. Ltd. (Montreal)—Major Peter R. E. Charlton, assistant vice-president in charge of sales; Adolphe Clairmont, assistant vice-president in charge of production.

Canada Govt. (Ottawa)—E. H. Maguire, trade commissioner at Madrid (Trade & Commerce dept.); P. E. Palmer, acting chief, Topographical Survey (Resources dept.).

Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (Ottawa)—Fergus Mutrie, Aurele Seguin, directors of television, Toronto and Montreal (new); Gordon W. Olive, director-general of engineering services.

Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. (Toronto)—G. W. Painter, liaison officer for Diesel-electric locomotive production at Montreal Locomotive Works.

Canadian Institute of Plumbing & Heating (Montreal) — John H. Stevens (London, Ont.) president.

Canadair Ltd. (Montreal)— E. B. Schaefer, chief technical engineer; William B. O'Neal, chief of design sections.

Canadian National Railways (Montreal)—A. W. McCulloch, assistant to director of investigation at Montreal; Ronald M. Parker, superintendent of time service; Andrew Sutherland, assistant general freight agent (rates, tariffs and divisions.)

Canadian Pacific Railway (Montreal)—C. E. Jefferson, (Montreal), vice-president of traffic.

Carling Breweries Ltd. (Waterloo)—Norman O. Lee, joins Toronto sales staff.

Carnegie Finance & Investment Co. Ltd. (Winnipeg)—Frank L. Ernst, vice-president.

DeVilbiss Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Windsor)—George V. Jacquemain, president.

Dominion Bank (Toronto)—W. Dent Smith, a director.

Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. (Montreal) — C. B. Lang, board chairman; L. A. Forsyth, president.

Green Cross Insecticides (Toronto)—J. H. W. Lawrence, sales manager at Montreal.

Harrington Tool & Dye Co. Ltd. (Montreal) — Gordon McNaught, sales supervisor.

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, New Brunswick branch, (Fredericton) — Charles Gallagher, president; Lee Hicks, Huntley Ferguson, vice-presidents.

International Harvester Co. of Canada Ltd. (Hamilton)—Kenneth A. Reed, assistant district manager at Saint John.

Kenyon & Eckhardt, Ltd. (Toronto)—William J. Frost, vice-president.

Life Underwriters Association of Saint John (Saint John)—Eric H. Mahony, president; L. J. Charron, vice-president.

Liquid Carbonic Canadian Corp. Ltd. (Montreal)—Cecil H. Roberts, a director.

Manitoba Bar Association (Winnipeg)—W. T. Patterson, president.

Manitoba Government (Winnipeg) Frank B. Brisbin, assistant deputy provincial treasurer.

Manufacturers Life (Toronto)—Robert D. Ralfe, agency superintendent, Great Britain, Asia and Africa offices.

Maple Leaf Milling Co. Ltd. (Toronto)—K. F. Wadsworth, president, D. C. MacLachlan, board chairman; G. C. Leitch, vice-president.

Meakins & Sons Ltd. (Hamilton)—Roy C. Bell, manager, Toronto district sales.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Co.—G. Allan MacNamara, president.

National Film Board (Ottawa)—W. Arthur Irwin, (Toronto)—commissioner.

National Trust Co. Ltd. (Toronto)—Kenneth A. Powell, member, Winnipeg advisory board.

Northern Electric Co. Ltd. (Montreal)—J. Maurice Macé, manager, rural electrification and power sales, eastern district.

St. Lawrence Ceramics Ltd. (Quebec City)—A. P. Dodd, president, (new).

Pacific Cartage (Vancouver)—H. V. Roberts, president and managing director (new management).

Peller Brewing Co. Ltd. (Hamilton)—Owen F. McKenna, Ray E. Hunt, John G. F. Mitchell, join Toronto staff.

Quality Records Ltd. (Toronto)—D. A. McKim, general sales manager; W. R. Bays, chief accountant.

A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. (Malton, Ont.)—Ross Wilmot, public information officer.

Royal Bank of Canada (Montreal)—T. F. Whitley, supervisor of Ontario branches, C. L. Walker, manager, Toronto main branch.

Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada, (Winnipeg)—Gordon Hunt, eastern Manitoba branch manager.

Stovel Press Ltd. (Winnipeg) — I. C. Ingimundson, vice-president and general manager.

Tip Top Tailors Ltd. (Toronto)—David D. Dunkelman, chairman, board of directors.

Toronto General Trusts (Toronto)—Gordon F. MacLaren, chairman, Ottawa advisory board; G. Gordon Bell, board member.

Retirements

Bank of Montreal—Gerald Pearson, manager, Toronto main branch.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Co.—H. C. Grout, president.

Dept. of Veterans Affairs—Walter S. Woods, deputy minister.

Obituaries

Clarence A. Bogert, 85, Toronto, chairman of the board, Dominion Bank.

Herbert Cherriman Jarvis, 78, Toronto, board chairman, Sun Tested Wallpapers, Ltd.

Samuel G. Crowell, Toronto, member of firm Blake, Anglin, Osler & Cassells, former vice-president of Brazilian Traction Light and Power Co.

Ralph C. Gould, 51, Winnipeg, proprietor of Gould Motors, former assistant regional manager, western division of Chrysler Corporation.

Douglas Lockhart, King, Ont., partner in paper products firm of Lockhart Brothers & Co.

Col. Lawrence T. Martin, Ottawa, former member of Ontario Northland Railway Commission, commanded 7th Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops in World War I.

Gilbert Mackintosh Murray, 73, Toronto, former general secretary of Canadian Manufacturers Association and advertising executive.

Maj.-Gen. Robert Rennie, 87, Toronto, for many years president of Rennie Seed Co.

R. C. McDonald, Montreal, secretary-treasurer, Dominion Steel & Coal Corp.

J. A. Trottier de Beaubien des Rivieres, 89, Ottawa, lumberman and former Dominion Gov't. architect.

ADVERTISING

Account Appointments, Plans And News of Personnel in the Canadian Advertising World

Foote, Cone & Belding International Corp. (Montreal) named by Scott & Bowne (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, to handle Canadian advertising for Anohist, anti-histamine product for colds, to be launched in Ontario and Quebec, using newspaper display and trade publications. National magazines and newspapers across country will be added early next year, backed by radio spots.

* * *

McKim Advertising Ltd. (Toronto) handles advertising by which Cosmo Underwear Co. proposes switch from unbranded to branded goods. Plans now include naming the line, and backing it with cross-Canada, big centre consumer advertising.

* * *

Ronalds Advertising Agency Ltd. (Montreal) handles Industrial Acceptance Corp.'s return to consumer advertising next year, suspended during war. Two magazines will explain "Merit Plan" to consumers; another magazine and a business newspaper will carry public relations copy.

* * *

Muter, Culiner, Frankfurter, & Gould Ltd. (Toronto) says Shopsy Foods Ltd. is increasing advertising expenditure with coupon-bearing insertions in two magazines, a business newspaper, and a week-end newspaper, featuring smoked turkeys.

* * *

Kenyon & Eckhardt Ltd. (Toronto) appoints William J. Frost as vice-president. He joined agency's Montreal office in Sept., 1947, as Canadian manager. Offices were moved to larger quarters in Toronto in March, 1948.

Big Surplus In Canned Corn

The canning industry is faced with a buyer's market throughout 1950, John Wall, president, told annual meeting of the Canned Foods Association of Ontario this week. There is an ample supply of canned fruits and vegetables and all association members must put "sound merchandising plans" into effect next year.

A year ago the industry had on hand a large surplus of peas and tomato juice. This surplus had been eliminated with the help of a special advertising and merchandising campaign. Now, the president said, a similar situation faced the industry with regard to sweet corn. Canadian canners have put up more sweet corn in 1949 than ever before and as a result are faced with a serious marketing problem.

The 15-ounce can, introduced a year ago as intermediate to the 10 and 20-ounce sizes, will again be used in 1950, and, if found successful, will probably become permanent.

Canadian Oil Cos. Buys Interest In Pipeline Firm

Canadian Oil Companies is participating in the financing of Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. At date of issue, company purchased 5% of the 4% debentures as well as 5% of the common stock of Interprovincial Pipe Line. This gives Canadian Oil Companies $850,000 debentures and 1,000 common shares.

Operating a refinery at Petrolia, Ont., on Mid-Continent and Illinois crudes, Canadian Oil Companies is guaranteeing to utilize 5% of the minimum throughput required to carry the present pipeline financing. On completion of the pipeline to Superior, Wisc., the company will use Alberta crude oil, which will be transported from that terminus in Canadian Oil's own tanker equipment to its refinery.

Negotiations are under way for a long-term contract for Alberta crude sufficient to cover the company's requirements for several years.

Classified ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

POSITIONS WANTED

HAPPY 1950 ??...

help make it one for your company by adding to your staff an ENGINEER, graduate civil, age 28 with 7 years broad general experience. An idea man with literary aptitude and an experienced public speaker. Self starter, can travel anywhere. Wants to work hard in a HUMAN ENGINEERING field, PERSONNEL, PUBLIC or INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS or SALES. Ultimate administrative responsibility the goal. Best references. Apply Box 389, The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT wishes to locate in ALBERTA or BRITISH COLUMBIA. Thoroughly experienced in office management and industrial accounting techniques including management reporting, budgetary control and costing procedures. Proven organizing ability. Fifteen years of practical experience including seven years in executive positions. At present employed as Comptroller and Secretary-Treasurer of large Canadian Company. Age 35. Excellent references. Box 351, The Financial Post, Toronto.

FOR SALE

LIMESTONE QUARRY & KILN

FOR SALE—40 acres located 35 miles from Toronto. Good prospects for a thriving business. Lime produced is of high quality used for building and agriculture. Ample reserve. Business includes quarry, kiln, compressor, drill, truck, crusher, etc. Selling at $15,000.00. Owner would consider additional capital and forming company for further expansion. Apply Box 400, Georgetown, Ontario.

REAL ESTATE

Contracting Business. Good central location, Main Street of Flin Flon. Good turnover, clean stock, good equipment. Long term leased premises at reasonable rent. Population approx. 11,000. For further particulars apply to:- Flin Flon Realty, Flin Flon, Man.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED Methods and Time Study engineer. Must be thoroughly familiar with setting job standards, piece rates, etc. This position warrants a man of executive calibre, one who can take complete charge of a large food plant. Reply stating age, experience and salary required. Box 388, The Financial Post, Toronto.

YOUNG CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, capable of handling Ottawa Department Store office. Splendid opportunity. Department store experience preferred. State qualifications, experiences, age and initial salary expected. The staff has full knowledge of this advertisement. Box 366, The Financial Post, Toronto.

AGENCIES WANTED

MANUFACTURERS AGENT covering Province of Quebec industrial plants wishes additional line of top quality mill supplies or mechanical equipment. Please write Room 405, Canada Cement Building, Montreal.

QUEBEC SALES AGENTS calling on Industrial Plants in Quebec and Maritimes require one additional line top-quality merchandise. Rated manufacturers only. Write Room 405, Canada Cement Bldg., Montreal.

MANUFACTURERS AGENT, Selling Lumber & Timber, covering Northwest Quebec mining district, wishes additional line of Building materials, construction industrial & mining machinery. Write J. R. Cote, P.O. Box 13, McWatters P. Que.

ROOM FOR RENT

GUEST HOUSE

VACANCY for superior elderly guests. Tray Service if required. From $25 per week. Apply 3436 Marcil Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Que. Phone DE. 1613.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

SAWYER-MASSEY, LTD. net profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1949 was off 28.7% from previous year at $58,195 ($81,646).

In the latter part of the fiscal year, the Dept. of Trade & Commerce discontinued licensing the importation of road machinery to the extent that the company is not able to obtain Austin-Weaver power graders for delivery against backlog of orders. Consequently business has been restricted to snowplows, wings, spreaders, blades, parts, etc.

Present activities of the company do not require the full capitalization of $500,000, directors feel. Consequently, the Board has adopted a bylaw providing for reduction of capitalization to $250,000. A special meeting of shareholders has been called for Jan. 11, 1950 to consider change. It is proposed to pay to shareholders $2.52 a share or a sum of $126,000. There will be no change in number of shares, the reduction being effected by writing off $250,000 made up of $124,000, which has been lost and is not represented by available assets and $126,000 which is over and above company requirements.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Net earnings	$121,602	$182,345
Less: Interest	7,031	25,067
Depreciation	14,876	19,132
Inc. taxes, etc.	41,500	56,500
Net prof. & surp.	58,195	81,646
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$1.16	$1.63
No dividends paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Cash	$164,213	$208,690
Accts. rec.	75,446	115,849
Inventories	100,510	167,378
Total curr. assets	340,169	491,917
Def. chgs.‡	36,979	43,495
Fixed assets†	26,295	53,372
Total assets	403,443	588,784
Total curr. liab.	27,576	45,238
Funded debt	......	250,000
Capital stock	500,000	500,000
Less: Deficit	•124,133	•206,454
†After depr. of	145,062	206,096
‡Incl. ref. EPT	36,258	41,944

•Reflects profit of $13,505 in 1948, $19,280 in 1949, on disposal of fixed assets of $65,577 in 1948, and credit adjust. of prior years' taxes $4,846 in 1949.

	1949	1948
Working capital	312,593	446,679

CANADA WESTERN CORDAGE net profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1949, was off sharply at $31,583. Selling price of all company's ropes and twines remained stationary throughout the year despite the increase in manufacturing costs arising from increased costs of raw material and labor. Domestic demand for products has continued good but shortage of dollars in the export field curtailed foreign sales sharply.

Breakdown of sales dollar shows 57.8% for raw materials, 23.3% for wages, salaries, etc., 5.4% for commissions, advertising and sales, 3.9% for power and general maintenance expenses, 2.4% for railway freight and cartage, 0.9% for expenses for flood damage and control, 2.0% for depreciation, 1.5% for taxes and 2.8% for net profit.

Company acknowledged prices as being too high in view of lower competitive quotations on many cordage products imported from Great Britain. But increasing costs have made any downward revision difficult.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Net earnings	$70,261	$162,921
Less: Deprec.	22,178	23,067
Inc. tax	16,500	53,000
Net profit	31,583	86,854
Less: Cl. A divds.	16,629	16,650
Cl. B divds.	24,452	24,420
Surplus for year	•9,499	45,784
•Deficit.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Class A	$0.95	$2.61
Paid	0.50	0.50
Class B	0.37	1.72
Paid	0.60	0.60

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Cash	$12,575	$36,244
Accts., etc., rec.	90,843	114,086
Life ins., c.s.v.	11,187	10,567
Inventories	373,333	379,830
Total curr. assets	487,938	540,727
Def. chgs.‡	7,871	12,406
Fixed assets*	152,427	172,614
Total assets	648,236	725,747
Bank loan	75,000	100,000
Accts., tax, etc., pay.	43,245	86,288
Total curr. liabs.	118,245	186,288
Capital stock	185,000	185,000
Capital surplus	36,124	36,124
Earned surplus	308,867	318,335
*After depr. of	433,483	411,306
‡Incl. ref. EPT	2,139	2,941
Working capital	369,693	354,439

ABOUT YOUR TAXES By STUART THOM, LL.B.

He Gets Run Around On His Tax Appeal

The judgments of the Supreme Court in the appeal of T. E. McCool Ltd. provide penetrating comments on the depletion provisions of The Income War Tax Act.

T. E. McCool, the founder and chief shareholder of the appellant company, had given practical effect to two common devices for lightening the tax load. The first of these was that, having acquired a capital asset, in this case a timber limit, at a bargain price of $35,000, he turned it over to a limited company controlled by him at a price of $150,000, which he considered to be closer to its real value. The timber limit was then operated by the limited company. The second device was that he took some part of the sale price in the form of promissory notes which, because they carried interest, were intended to reduce the taxable income of the purchaser. On both scores he has come to grief.

Interest Question

With regard to the interest question, the Supreme Court unanimously upheld Mr. Justice Cameron of the Exchequer Court, who had said that under such circumstances the interest paid was not in respect of "borrowed capital." Hence, it could not be claimed as a deduction under section 5 (1) (b) and as it was clearly a payment on account of capital, it was not allowable as a deduction under sections 5 (1) (b).

The Court took care to express no opinion on what would have been the legal position if Mr. McCool had employed one of the methods available for "getting around" section 5 (1) (b). As the new Act is essentially the same as the old Act in the matter of interest allowances, the next move is pretty well up to the Minister. Will he accept compliance with the letter of the law or will he insist on obedience to what he divines to be the spirit of the law?

On the major point of the appeal, the five Judges of the Supreme Court were not unanimous. All agreed that the simple question before them was whether the Minister had exercised his discretion under section 5 (1) (a) with respect to allowance for depletion in a legal and proper way. McCool Ltd. had claimed depletion on the basis of its purchase price of $150,000. The Minister had allowed depletion only on the basis of $35,000. Mr. Justice Locke held that the Minister was quite entitled to choose value, which on the information before him **when he exercised his discretion** appeared to be $35,000, rather than cost as the basis for his allowance. He would have ruled out evidence of value produced at the trial on the ground that it had not been given to the Minister prior to the settlement and that the issue of value was not raised by the pleadings.

Back to the Minister

The majority of the Court held, however, that the matter would have to be referred back to the Minister to be dealt with by him again. This result, however logical in law, does appear to give the Minister an opportunity to "second-guess" the taxpayer. Before the Exchequer Court and apparently again before the Supreme Court, the Minister's argument was that his discretion was not subject to review or control by the Courts. This is an opinion which might have held water when the assessment was made in 1945, but which had become untenable by the time the case was argued in 1948 as the result of intervening judgment of both the Supreme Court and the Privy Council.

The Supreme Court took for granted that it had the right to examine the validity of the Minister's discretion and upon so examining it, four Judges held that it could not stand. To this extent the decision of the Exchequer Court was upheld but it was overruled on the point that the Court would lay down the basis on which the discretion should be exercised. All the Supreme Court would direct was that some just and fair allowance should be made.

The unfortunate result of the litigation from the taxpayer's standpoint is that although it successfully attacked the Minister's action, it is probably just about back where it started. It may be assumed that the Minister, having fought the appeal through two Courts, will again exercise his discretion on the original basis, taking care to do so in a manner which will not allow it to be upset by the Courts if subsequently attacked.

New Gas Company Formed In West

A $10 million Canadian-controlled and managed company known as Alberta Inter-Field Gas Lines Ltd., has been formed in Edmonton. Plans call for creation of one province-wide gathering system integrated with existing natural gas pipelines. This, it is said, will avoid wasteful and unnecessary duplication and overlapping which always result in excessive costs to ultimate gas consumers.

The company will act as a common purchaser and a common carrier, and will be prepared to deliver natural gas to those companies which obtain permits to export it from the province. It is the intention to make a public issue of stock.

It is understood that principal underwriters will include Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co.

Previously incorporated in Alberta with the objective of creating a gas-gathering grid system was the Alberta Natural Gas Grid Ltd., sponsored by the American principals of Northwest Natural Gas Co.

Company directors will include Fred Stapells, Calgary, E. R. McFarland, Lethbridge, Roy Marler, Bremner, Alta. and Ray Milner, Edmonton.

BATHURST POWER & PAPER CO. An additional 25,000 class B shares have been admitted to trading on the Montreal Curb Market.

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Bookkeeping Machine nearly new. Well known make.
AT SACRIFICE PRICE
Capable of handling Payables, Receivables, Payrolls and Inventories, etc. With typing features.
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I am a Professional Engineer (electrical, graduated 1944), with experience covering development, manufacture, and layout of power apparatus, plus electronic instrumentation knowledge and practical ability in machine shop and maintenance work. Recent aptitude tests show all round positive qualities and high I. Q. Replies to Box 364, The Financial Post, will bring details promptly.

IMPORTANT RETAIL MERCHANDISING OPPORTUNITY

Christian's Electric and Hardware which has been operating in Oshawa successfully for many years as the leading hardware and electrical appliance store in the city, featuring hardware and electrical appliances, sporting goods, china, and allied lines is being offered for quick sale as a going concern at a bargain.

EQUIPMENT, STORE FIXTURES, OFFICE EQUIPMENT, TRUCK, ETC. — $15,000
INVENTORY AT WHOLESALE COST
ANNUAL TURNOVER HAS EXCEEDED $400,000

This store enjoys many of the leading Canadian manufacturers' electrical appliances and equipment franchises.

Extensive business interests at Lake Simcoe requiring full-time attention makes this sale imperative at once.

Telephone or write D. H. Christian, Sutton, Ontario, Telephone 184 or Mr. Bailey, Store Manager, Oshawa — Telephone 1000

Course Will Again Train Executives For Top Jobs

University of Western Ontario will hold the third annual session of its management training course, July 31-Sept. 1.

Company-selected executives from a cross-section of Canadian industry will undergo a five-week training program in London, Ont., aimed at preparing them for high-level executive positions.

Professor Walter A. Thompson, head of Western's School of Business Administration which designed the course, explains that:

"All phases of Canadian business have reported an increasing shortage of men with the capacity and training for senior management responsibilities. The management training course was designed to help business train men of proven ability for high-level executive positions. Many businessmen agree it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, for this type of man to get the broad management training he needs within his company. A second objective, of almost equal importance, is to improve a man's performance in his present job."

Company Makes Application

Because the men selected are generally those on their way to top company positions, application for the course must be made through the company. Expenses in full are generally paid by the company.

Syllabus for the program is subject to review by an advisory committee composed largely of senior executives from a wide range of Canadian businesses, banks, and government bureaus. Chairman is Hugh A. Mackenzie, vice-president and general manager of John Labatt Ltd.

Instruction will be almost entirely by the case study method, with material made available by Harvard University. About half the course will be devoted to discussion of administrative practices (problems in organization and human relationships) and the use of accounting and statistics in managerial control. Remaining classes will involve a series of executive problems in the functional areas of business —marketing, production, and finance.

Class sessions will take the form of discussion groups, rather than lectures. These will be under the guidance of a faculty leader. Students will be expected to have analyzed the cases to be discussed before the classes.

Seminars, evening discussions, and dinner sessions will be arranged for discussion of the current economic, social and political environment of business. These will be attended and led by men outstanding in their fields.

Selected By Committee

Members of the class will be selected, on the basis of each applicant's personal background, by a committee whose members represent a cross-section of business management. A company recommendation and company background, intellectual curiosity, and willingness to contribute ideas will be rated ahead of formal education. In fact, there are no academic prerequisites.

The selection committee feels that both college men and those without college training can benefit equally. The case study method is not academic in the usual sense, and does not presume any prior training in any particular field. Actually, it is felt that college trained men may learn something about working with people, a gift acquired by non-college men in a harder school.

To help broaden the background of accepted students, the selection committee will also seek to establish a representative balance among men (1) from a cross-section of businesses and industry (2) of various functional background (3) from large and small companies, and (4) from all sections of Canada.

Staff for the program will be drawn from both academic and business circles. Professors from Harvard University's Advanced Management Program and from the University of Michigan will fill out the staff of Western's Business School.

In previous sessions, class members ranged in age from 31 to 51 years, with the average age of 40. The last session—held Aug. 1-Sept. 2, 1949—was attended by men from 46 companies and government bureaus. The types of management represented by the 65 class members included sales, production, general management, personnel, finance, general accounting, and government departments. Several members received promotion immediately on completion of the course, and a few were promoted while attending classes.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC, Ont. new issue of $110,000 3½% 1-20 year debentures have been sold privately to Bankers Bond Corp. and Bank of Toronto. Proceeds for high school construction. Bonds are not being offered publicly.

GIFT CERTIFICATES

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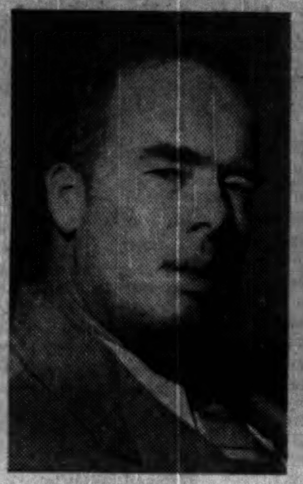
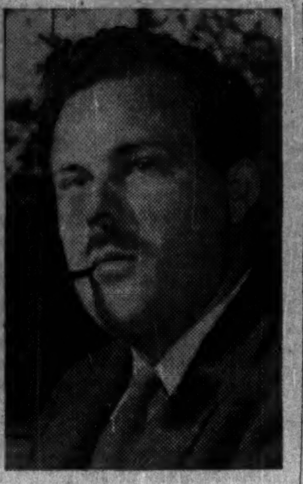


RALPH ALLEN



JOHN CLARE

Allen and Clare New Team Running Maclean's Magazine

Editorship of Maclean's Magazine is to be filled by Ralph Allen, 36, sports columnist, war correspondent, and author of a novel.

His appointment and that of John P. Clare as managing editor were announced this week by Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd.

Allen succeeds W. Arthur Irwin, 51, who becomes commissioner of the National Film Board.

Since 1946, Allen has been in turn assistant, associate, and managing editor of Maclean's. He now returns to the magazine after 11 months as sports columnist with the Toronto Telegram.

Winnipeg-born, Allen started on the Winnipeg Tribune 20 years ago; later came to the Globe and Mail, Toronto. During the war, he was with the 30th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery, then a war correspondent. His wartime experiences are reflected in a novel, "Home Made Banners."

Clare joined Maclean's in 1946, and has been successively a staff writer, fiction editor, article editor, and associate editor. He was born in Campbellton, N.B., and educated in Western Canada. He joined the Toronto Globe in 1934; was an RCAF public relations officer serving in Britain, Middle East, Sicily, Italy and Normandy; became a war correspondent for the Toronto Star, first in the European theatre, then in the Far East.

What Canadians in U.S. Buy With $150 Travel Allowance

OTTAWA (Staff) — Tourist purchases by Canadians in the United States are mounting at a very substantial clip.

Newly published trade returns show tourist purchases from all countries — all but a few thousand dollars of which are from the United States. In three months, Canadians returning from the United States or abroad have declared $12.6 millions of goods — about half of which has been clothing. In the 10 months since the ban on tourist purchases in the U. S. was removed, total imports in this category have averaged $2.5 millions a month. The 10-month total is $24.9 millions. Last year's imports were at the purely nominal rate of $300,000 for the entire 10-month period. These were diplomatic or special-permit purchases.

The breakdown of how this money was spent by tourists, returning Canadians, follows:

CANADIAN TOURIST PURCHASES

	First 10 Mos. 1949	October 1949
Auto. accessories ...	197,000	33,000
Auto. tires, tubes ..	60,000	6,000
Boots, shoes	2,327,000	342,000
Clothing	12,101,000	1,812,000
Radio sets	1,329,000	167,000
Household furniture	3,037,000	590,000
Miscellaneous	5,829,000	842,000
	24,881,000	3,791,000

In the 10-month period there have been 46,015 radio sets declared at the border. In October, there were 6,041 sets passed through customs at an average declared price of $27.60. Presumably, most, if not all of these, were free of duty under the $100 exemption.

Peak month for imports by tourists was September with $4.6 millions. August returns were $4.2 millions. The previous four months figures ranged from $2 millions to $3 millions. Presumably the continuation of high imports in October (despite devaluation and the present premium on U. S. funds) was due to the Thanksgiving holiday.

Despite this high level of duty-free purchases by tourists, the Government has agreed to continue the privilege of $150 (U. S.) a year for pleasure travel. The $100 exemption on merchandise is usable every four months for visitors staying 48 hours or more.

Canadian trade returns in summary form no longer publish the items of merchandise. Instead the totals are shown in a new item: "Canadian Tourists' Purchases."

1950 Outlook For Newsprint

(Continued from page 1)

whether the recent Australian election might have some effect on the country's newsprint policy, but observers say chances are there's little likelihood of change for 1950.

All this scrambling for tonnage from nondollar sources is not only putting an upward pressure on newsprint prices in terms of sterling, but it's also beginning to look as though it will bring back to Canada some dollar-starved customers who earlier had turned away. Enquiries are being made once more now that sterling tonnage is getting scarce.

As pointed out by Canadian newsprint producers a couple of months ago, if it weren't for the dollar shortage, countries outside the U. S. would be looking for 679,000 tons more than the 450,000 tons actually shipped them by Canada in 1949. Biggest increase in orders is likely to be from South America, according to present indications. Canadian shipments to this area in the first 11 months this year were 30,000 tons, just over a third of the nearly 87,000 tons shipped in the same period the year before. Now it's understood that both Brazil and Argentine may be back in Canada to buy more newsprint in 1950, althcugh probably not until the latter half of the year.

Look For It Here

Dec. 24, 1949

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PRICES

(Continued from page 1)

tion of Philippine manila estates during Japanese occupation only about 40% of the amount of manila fibre is coming from that source today as compared with prewar. First grade rope is selling at 50c a lb. base, second grade 45c a lb.

Sisal rope has moved down 1c a lb. to 33c a lb. base. The reduction reflects slightly lower trend in fibre prices plus devaluation of British pound. Most of the best grade sisal fibre comes from East Africa; second grade qualities have been coming from Mexico and Cuba. Combined factors of sharply reduced manila supply since early in the war plus increasing manila fibre prices have swung an increasing proportion of rope demand over to the sisal varieties.

Base metal prices remain firm. There is a good chance that at least one metal, copper, may move higher.

The U.S. Copper Institute recently revealed that in the three months ended Nov. 30, copper stocks in the States dropped nearly a third. Production also failed to keep pace with demand in most of the rest of the world outside the USSR.

Many lead consumers are "scraping the bottom of the barrel" according to advice from New York. This is good news for Canadian lead producers. Lead is one of the metals whose price has swung back and forth quite erratically this year. The zinc market continues featureless but demand is on the firm side.

Automobile insurance rates are being increased in most areas of Canada, due to high accident frequency, increased cost of repairs, and the high court judgments for bodily injury claims. Both private passenger cars and commercial vehicles are affected, but increases will be most noticeable in the former. In Ontario, collision rates for private passenger cars will be increased from 10.4% to 35% according to district. Commercial vehicle rates will show a top increase of 17.6% with a drop of 1.2% in some territories. Rates vary with the district where the car is driven because the risk varies with the number of cars operating, road conditions, population density, etc. Because of favorable experience on fire and theft, rates of this cover are being reduced 10% to 20% in some areas.

Few Changes In Import Curbs

(Continued from page 1)

tion has strengthened. We are making headway once more in building up our reserve position. This is due partly to slackening in demand in some lines; partly to the influence of devaluation in putting a brake on U. S. purchases.

If this continues during the first quarter of 1950, consideration will be given to further relaxations.

Meanwhile, pressure continues from the United Kingdom and Switzerland (in particular) for relaxation under Schedule I (banned list of consumer goods). The Swiss would like to be declared a non-scheduled country and therefore free to import on the same basis as United Kingdom and other "nondollar" countries.

One Swiss complaint is that their textiles are being sent to Canada via Czechoslovakia, since the latter is a nonscheduled nation.

Changes in Consumer Goods

No action has yet been taken by the Government to ease the basis on which consumer goods quotas are computed. For most consumer-type goods the base period is the 12 months ending Oct. 31, 1947. This means that quotas are being allocated on a pattern of business that is now two to three years old.

Much study has been given to a more flexible and up-to-date basis for allocations. But no suitable alternative has been found.

Meanwhile the Government has been treating leniently applications by business for additional dollars where a genuine need is found, to import items to broaden a line or enable a newcomer to get established. This is the maximum leeway that can be expected at the present time.

One reason there has been less pressure of late on the Emergency Control authorities is the 10% premium on U. S. dollars. This has proved an important incentive to manufacturers and distributors to find goods in Canada or elsewhere rather than buy them in the U. S.

The other reason is the very sharp increase of items which are now being manufactured in Canada. This increase covers a wide range of products. It is expected that many if not most of these items will continue to be made in Canada even after import restrictions are revised.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE CO. has appointed Montreal Trust Co. as its transfer agent, registrar and dividend paying agent at Vancouver for its 6% cumulative preference stock and 6% cumulative preferred stock. These shares will be interchangeably transferable at company offices in Montreal and Toronto. Montreal Trust continues to act as transfer agent and registrar for the 4¾% cumulative preferred shares, such shares being interchangeably transferable at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. The company will also act as dividend paying agent at Vancouver, for these shares.

U. K. Program For Buying

(Continued from page 1)

about the importance of the U. K. egg market. This is a war-growth industry of great value to a number of farmers. But in some quarters it is argued that this isn't a natural long-term market for Canada. At any rate, it seems certain this market is lost for 1950 with no hope of review. This raises for Canada domestic questions of floor prices, etc. This is presently under review here this week.

There'll be less western lumber bought in Canada this year. But it is too early to know how much. Initial bids are now open for 100 million board feet of west coast timber. The bids are open to North America. But with a firm U. S. market and the 10% advantage of devaluation it is expected that B. C. firms will get the business. It is also expected that there will be another tender sought by the British later.

How Much Will U. K. Spend?

Putting all these items into a pattern isn't yet possible so far as over-all U. K. purchases in 1950 are concerned.

Originally, United Kingdom planned to cut back her Canadian purchases in the year ending June 30, 1950, to $600 millions (U. S.) With devaluation this meant theoretically that there would be $650 or $650 millions to be spent in this market this year.

The British have tried to keep their spending to the $600-million figure (Canadian dollars). But they aren't likely to succeed. They'll probably spend $630 millions or $640 millions in this 12-month period.

But recent negotiations have gone beyond this 12-month period. They cover much of 1950.

Against this, the all-important wheat contract covers a quite different period—the 12 months ending July 31, and wheat is currently about half of all U. K spending in Canada.

For 1950-51, it is certain the British will buy less wheat in Canada at a lower price. This may well save them perhaps $100 millions in Canadian dollars. Yet the effect of this cut-back on Canadian buying power and prosperity might not be very substantial. At a price of say $1.75 for next year's wheat, Canadian farmers would still be doing well.

Therefore it is argued that the back of the U. K. postwar adjustment has now been met; that from now on we shouldn't have any more bad news; might even get a few "breaks" on the up side. Also, that we've gone a long way toward getting our accounts into balance against the time that ECA aid may be withdrawn.

Ask. Ont. Provincial Secretary For Audit of Nat. Sewer Pipe

An application has been made to the Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario seeking an independent audit of the books of National Sewer Pipe Co.

The decision to apply for an audit follows the stormy 3½-hr. annual meeting of the company early this month. The class A Shareholders Protection Committee feels that if they have an independent audit of the company's books they will be better able to judge the company's position, it is understood.

President Ryland H. New has indicated that he will make himself available at any convenient time during the first week in January to meet with members of the committee (The Financial Post, Dec. 17).

The application is being made, The Post understands, under Section 4-(2) of the Companies Information Act of Ontario. This section provides as follows:

2.-(a) "The Provincial Secretary may, upon the application of any 10 shareholders, each of whom has been a shareholder for not less than six months immediately preceding the date of the application, or upon the application of more than one third of the total number of shareholders, appoint an accountant to audit the books of the company and to report thereon;

(b) "the expenses incidental to such audit shall be defrayed by the shareholders applying for the same or the officers of the company or the company itself, as the Provincial Secretary shall direct."

The current application will be one of the very few times, if not the only time, in which this section has been invoked.

D. R. ANNETT

Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Ltd. announces that Douglas R. Annett has joined the company at Chatham as Executive Assistant. A graduate in economics from Harvard University, Dr. Annett was formerly a government economist and until recently with the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada. *

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A NEW ALL STAR CAST

THE NEW TD-24

The new TD-24 offers you more horsepower than any other crawler tractor available today—180 hp. at the flywheel, 140 hp. at the drawbar—plus dozens of features found only in the new TD-24.

THE NEW TD-14A

The new TD-14A has 60 drawbar horsepower and many mechanical improvements. Here is power to produce bigger payloads and to cut earthmoving costs.

THE NEW TD-18A

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Your International Industrial Power Distributor is now ready to furnish you with three great new stars of earthmoving power and performance — the new TD-24, the new TD-18A and the new TD-14A.

The great new TD-24 is Canada's most powerful and versatile crawler tractor with unmatched features for easier operation and far greater production. No other crawler tractor can give you all the features found in the new International TD-24.

And the other two stars on the new International earthmoving cast are the TD-18A and TD-14A. Known for years for their dependable performance, these two efficient tractors have had their power increased to do more work, to operate with even greater ease and economy.

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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
Town of Transcona
Debt Adjustment
NOTICE TO
DEBENTURE HOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of Order of The Municipal and Public Utility Board of the Province of Manitoba No. 455/49, all outstanding Consolidation Debentures of the Town of Transcona, will be exchanged for new refunding debentures on and after Monday, January 16, 1950, at The Bank of Toronto, Transcona, Manitoba. To obtain their new debentures, holders of Consolidation Debentures should forward same through their banks, trust companies or agents, or by registered mail on or after January 16, 1950, to The Bank of Toronto, Transcona, Manitoba.

A. B. LAWFORD,
Secretary,
The Municipal and Public Utility Board.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
December 15, 1949.

25 KW GENERATOR, direct driven by 45 H.P. Leroy gas engine.

ALSO

50 KW GENERATOR, gear driven by 225 H.P., G.M. Diesel.

Both engines complete with electric starters and batteries.

Both generators 550 V., 3 phase, 25 cycle and complete with exciter, panel board and voltage regulator.

As is where is, but can be inspected.

Price—25 KW Set—$3800
—50 KW Set—$7700

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INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Wide Variations Are Shown In Stock Group Movements

Although Canadian and U. S. stock markets remain near their 1949 highs, prices showed a little tendency to drift early this week. Stock markets have generally shown an upward trend since last summer with quite a strong upward trend being shown this month. Action of Canadian stock markets, however, generally has been weaker than that of the New York market.

Investment opinion remains divided on the immediate future.

Many analysts continue to regard shares as underpriced from an earnings and yield standpoint and so feel that the stock market is in a good position for a further upward movement. They further point out that most Dow theorists say the averages have confirmed a bull market; that business is expected to be good for 1950 even if it may be down slightly from 1949, and that bank deposits in Canada are at a new high level.

Others point to the uncertainties regarding the foreign situation and particularly to the British economic situation as factors which may put a damper on stock market enthusiasm. At least one Canadian advisory service told clients this week that their service has given confirmation of a selling period and that clients should liquidate over the next few weeks. Analysts also note that the New York market is now in the 195-200 area for the Dow-Jones industrial average and expect increased selling around the 200 mark level.

Caution thus continues to be the predominant influence in investors' actions. Also with an increasing number of soft spots predicted likely to appear in the Canadian economy in 1950 due mainly to the export situation, selectivity in purchasing is considered likely to play an even bigger part in stock purchasing in the coming year.

Over the past year the individual Canadian stock group shows widely varying results.

This is shown in the following table which gives the Dominion Bureau of Statistics latest security price indices and compares them the end of September, the middle of June (when the market was about its year's low) and at the end of last year. The percentage change from these respective dates is also shown.

Since the end of September the Canadian stock market as a whole has risen only 1.2% according to the D.S.B. index. Five stock groups — oils, textiles and clothing, pulp and paper, building materials and beverages—show better than a 10% rise in this period. On the other hand three stock groups—milling, telephone and telegraph and industrial mines—show a drop in the period.

The comparison of the current levels of the D.B.S. indices with their level about the middle of June, when the Canadian stock market generally was at its 1949 low, indicates that all groups have risen since that time. Six groups, however — transportation, pulp and paper, machinery and equipment, beverages, oil and building materials—show, better than a 25% rise in the period. On the other hand two groups — telephone and telegraph stocks and milling stocks—show less than a 5% rise in the period.

The comparison of the current levels of the D.B.S. indices with their level at the first of this year again indicates that the market generally is up only 1.6% but that two groups—beverages and building materials — have risen over 15%. On the other hand, four groups—milling companies, industrial mines, telephone and telegraph and machinery and equipment—are all lower than at the first of this year.

Milling company stocks show the poorest record for the year and this may be directly attributable to the export situation. As a result of difficulties in the export markets, millers feel that domesticwise they are bound to have a difficult time because of intense competition, due to the fact that the productive capacity of the operating mills in Canada is said at least three times domestic requirements.

Second poorest action is shown by the industrial mines. This is attributed to the drop in prices of base metals in midyear and to the lower demand for nickel.

Variations in the actions of the indices only indicate a group of stocks to investigate. An investor's real opportunity for profits, or for minimizing losses, lies in the selection of individual stocks.

D.B.S. indices movements for 1949 shows as follows:

D.B.S. STOCK PRICE INDICES

	Dec. 13/49	Sept. 29/49	June 16/49	Dec. 30/48	Inc. since Sept. 29 %	Inc. since June 16 %	Inc. since Dec. 30/48 %
Mach. & equip.	235.7	219.2	177.3	236.7	7.5	32.9	—0.4
Pulp & paper	278.4	246.6	208.8	256.3	12.9	33.3	8.6
Milling	87.4	94.2	84.3	99.3	—7.2	3.7	—12.0
Oils	80.3	69.2	63.3	78.9	16.0	26.9	1.8
Textiles & clothing	229.2	201.3	195.2	214.9	13.9	17.4	6.7
Food & allied prod.	120.2	118.0	110.5	113.9	1.9	8.8	5.5
Beverages	349.2	315.2	266.4	299.7	10.8	31.1	16.5
Building materials	162.8	145.4	128.3	141.5	12.0	26.9	15.1
Industrial mines	92.9	93.6	82.8	104.9	—0.7	12.2	—11.4
Utilities	122.2	120.8	107.9	120.5	1.2	13.3	1.4
Transportation	182.1	171.5	133.0	177.9	6.2	36.9	2.4
Tel. & Teleg.	103.9	110.2	103.4	107.7	—5.7	0.5	—3.5
Power & traction	111.9	108.8	102.8	107.2	2.8	8.9	4.4
Banks	141.2	135.7	130.8	132.1	4.1	8.0	6.9
Total	117.6	110.5	98.5	115.8	1.2	19.3	1.6

* * *

U. S. Capital Expenditures Seen Down 14% in 1st Qtr.

U. S. business in the last half of 1949 will have spent about 14% less on new plant and equipment than in the corresponding period of 1948, according to the latest survey of capital outlays made public jointly by the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Department of Commerce.

Expenditures for the first quarter of 1950 are also expected to be about 14% below the corresponding quarter of 1949. Capital outlays for all 1949, now estimated at $17.9 billion, are but slightly below the amount estimated from the annual budgets prepared at the beginning of this year but are about 6.9% below the 1948 total of $19.2 billions.

Actual expenditures for new plant and equipment in the third quarter of 1949 are estimated at $4.4 billions; expenditure for the fourth quarter is expected to amount to approximately the same figure and for the first quarter of 1950 to about $3.8 billions. The sharp decline in expenditures anticipated for the first quarter of 1950 compared to the previous quarter is in part due to seasonal influences — but also represents a continuation of the decline which started in the spring of 1949, the S. E. C. states.

As reduced expenditures are not fully accounted for by the decline in costs during the year, it indicates there has been a smaller amount of physical plant and equipment added by business in 1949 than in 1948. In only one industry group — electric and gas utilities — are capital outlays in the last half of 1949 estimated to be higher than in the last half of 1948. This industry also anticipates spending more in the first quarter of 1950 than in the same 1949 period. All other industry groups expect to spend less in the first quarter of 1950 than in the first quarter of 1949, the decline ranging from about 12% for commercial and miscellaneous companies to about 40% for railroads and other transportation companies. Manufacturing and mining companies anticipate spending about 18% less in the first quarter.

Plant construction in the last half of 1949 and the first half of 1950 is expected to make up about the same proportion of total capital expenditures as in the first half of 1949.

Higher Dividends For Burns & Co.

Burns & Co. has announced higher dividends for 1950. Dividends totaling $2.60 on class A shares and $1.60 on class B shares will be paid next year, each total being 10c higher than the 1949 rate.

The first quarter dividend on A shares will be $1.40 and B share dividend 40c, both payable Jan. 28 to shareholders of record Jan. 7. The other three quarterly dividends will be 40c to both A and B shareholders of record on the 7th of the months in which payments are made.

Plan To Split Stelco Stocks

A special general meeting of shareholders of Steel Co. of Canada will be held at its head office in Hamilton on Feb. 6, 1950, to consider a bylaw subdividing both the preferred and common shares on a five-for-one basis.

If the bylaw is sanctioned by the shareholders and confirmed by supplementary letters patent before the regular dividend record date, April 7, 1950, directors intend to make the quarterly dividend payable on May 1, 1950, when declared on the new shares, both preference and ordinary, 20c a new share.

A dividend of 75c a share was declared by directors upon the preference and ordinary shares for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1949, and an extra distribution of $1 a share on both classes of stock, both payable Feb. 1, 1950, to holders of record at the close of business Jan. 6, 1950. Dividends totaling $3 a share a year have been paid regularly on both stocks on a participating basis since May 1, 1941, until last year when an extra distribution of $1 a share on both classes was declared payable on Feb. 1, 1949. The director's intention indicates raising the regular dividend to the equivalent of $4 a year on the old stock.

Purpose of the split is to encourage a broader distribution of the shares, according to the company's announcement. If sanctioned, each of the 400,000 authorized preference shares, par $25, will be subdivided into five preference shares, par $5, and each of the 600,000 authorized no par value ordinary shares will be subdivided into five new no par value ordinary shares.

The bylaw provides that all of the preference priorities and rights presently attaching to the existing shares shall attach to the new shares, preserving in each case the existing relative voting strength and all other rights of both preference and ordinary shares, the company states.

Davis Leather Earnings Lower

The 10% discount on Canadian funds relative to the U. S. dollar, while increasing manufacturing costs of Davis Leather Co., Newmarket, Ont., has also given the company a somewhat better margin of profit on exports to the U. S. market. The company is working to a further development of sales in this market to substantially offset the loss of world export business, President J. A. Gairdner states.

Officials also hope for reduction in the American tariff, which now stands at 12½%. A reduction here could considerably improve the operating position as far as the U. S. market is concerned. Over-all sales for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1949, were just slightly in excess of sales for same period in 1948. Earnings, however, will be somewhat lower because of lower gross margin of profit, particularly on slow-moving lines.

Income from investment, on the other hand, is substantially improved. It is expected that the present volume of business will be maintained for the last quarter of the year and that earnings for the full year, while showing some reduction from the earnings of 1948, will cover current dividend requirements on both the class A and common shares by a "reasonably substantial amount," Mr. Gairdner states.

Currency controls and restrictions continue generally to curtail company's overseas business and devaluation of currencies has in no way improved this situation. The result is the company has had to look to the Canadian and American markets. for replacement of business formerly done in sterling areas. To do this, the research department has developed some new types of finish which give promise of greater appeal to a wider range of manufacturers, it is said.

Second Dividend Passed By Atlas Steels Ltd.

Board of Directors of Atlas Steels Ltd. has voted to omit the quarterly dividend normally paid Feb. 1. A similar deferment was decided upon by directors Sept. 20. Prior to these omissions, the company had paid 25c. quarterly since November, 1947.

Two new offices and warehouses for the distribution of steel to meet the needs of rapidly expanding industry in Western Canada will be opened at Vancouver, B.C., and Winnipeg, Man., it was announced.

Canadian Savings Deposits Up 8.9%, "Average" 4%

Canadians on Sept. 30, 1949, had over $4.4 billions in savings deposit accounts in the chartered banks, an increase of $363 millions, or 8.9% over the same date in 1948. The number of accounts increased by 312,400, the Bank of Canada statistical summary for November reveals.

Part of the rise in both number and amount of deposits was due to the inclusion of Newfoundland figures this year. Total figures are not broken down by provinces but available figures show interest bearing (savings) deposits in Newfoundland on Dec. 31, 1948 at $76.1 millions, non-interest bearing (demand) deposits at $19.5 millions.

As usual, over 87% of the total number of savings deposits is in accounts under $1,000, about 99% of the total number in accounts of $5,000 or less.

Rise "Per Capita"

Worked out on a "per capita" basis among depositors, the per capita savings deposit is $638, about $26 more than the year before. this does not mean that every savings depositor has $638 on deposit in the bank. The figures in the accompanying table show that about 62% of the total savings deposits are in accounts between $1,000 and $25,000. But the number of these accounts is less than 14% of the total.

In 1949, the "average" of the deposits not over $1,000 was about $167.30 compared with $166.6 in 1948, indicating little change in the "average" size of these deposits from last year. The majority of individual savings deposits across the country, however, are probably less than this.

The figures indicate that the greatest increase per cent in savings deposits was approximately 17% in deposits between $5,000 and $25,000.

This may be accounted for in part by the fact that while the bulk of the savings deposits belongs to individuals, part belongs to corporations, who when they have more cash on hand than they need for their business, transfer it into savings accounts. Provided they leave it there for a stated period they get a small rate of interest.

Demand Deposits

Demand deposits are usually those of business firms and are much more active on the whole than savings deposits, being in fact the largest part of the country's money supply. Demand deposit accounts are not so numerous as savings deposit accounts, but the average value is substantially higher at $2,511 in 1949 ($2,497 in 1948). The use of the term "average" here again may be misleading to some, as many concerns have far larger deposits. Of 997,300 demand deposits, 767,500 or 77% are in accounts of $1,000 or less. But the dollar value of these 767,000 demand deposit accounts is about 7% of the total.

Demand deposits in the aggregate at $2,504 millions are about 36% of the total demand and savings deposits in Canada on Sept. 30.

Total deposits in the chartered bank on that date were $6,915.6 millions, a gain of $507 millions over last year.

ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION OF DEMAND AND NOTICE DEPOSITS
Chartered Banks of Canada

Demand Deposits As at Sept. 30	Number Thousands 1949	1948	1947	Amount Millions of dollars 1949	1948	1947
$1,000 or less	767.5	726.6	685.9	185.9	180.4	169.6
$1,000 to $5,000	170.0	163.4	146.5	373.3	355.8	321.7
$5,000 to $25,000	47.7	44.0	38.5	477.0	434.8	386.9
$25,000 to $100,000	9.2	8.5	7.4	425.2	393.6	344.1
Over $100,000	2.9	2.6	2.3	1,143.1	1,032.6	945.9
Adjustment Items	....	....	....	—100.5	—37.1	—4.9
Total Demand Deposits	997.3	945.1	880.6	2,504.1	2,360.1	2,163.3
Notice Deposits						
$1,000 or less	5,962.5	5,718.5	5,517.0	997.5	953.1	922.0
$1,000 to $5,000	827.6	777.7	725.2	1,732.2	1,605.1	1,478.4
$5,000 to $25,000	121.5	103.4	89.6	1,017.3	868.0	752.6
$25,000 to $100,000	5.8	5.3	4.7	249.9	228.1	203.4
Over $100,000	1.1	1.0	1.0	405.4	387.1	440.7
Adjustment Items	....	....	....	+9.3	+7.1	+8.7
Total Notice Deposits	6,918.4	6,606.0	6,337.5	4,411.5	4,048.5	3,805.9

ANGUS MINES reports diamond drilling with heavy equipment of several untested structural features is continuing on its Malartic area property. Current program was recently planned to include 10,000 ft. of drilling but directors recently authorized an additional 5,000 ft. in order to permit investigation of a new structure indicated. Finances to cover the current program, being conducted at an estimated cost of $60,000, are being raised through an underwriting agreement under which $45,000 has already been raised. Two long drill holes have been spotted to fill in a gap in previously tested zones and a series of holes cross-sectioning the north contact zone is nearly completed.

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COMPANY MEETING

THE AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY

EXPORTS REACH NEW RECORDS

MR. L. P. LORD'S STATEMENT

The thirty-fifth annual general meeting of The Austin Motor Company, Ltd., was held on December 14 at Longbridge Works, Northfield, Birmingham, Mr. L. P. Lord (chairman and managing director) presiding.

The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman:—

I am sure you will be glad to know that we are easily the largest producers of cars and commercial vehicles in Britain to-day.

The production of 126,685 vehicles of all kinds was a record for your company, being 48 per cent. higher than the previous year, and since July 31 last it has continued to increase steadily. For the first fifteen weeks of this financial year it has risen by 23 per cent. over the year under review, and for the past three months, ending November 30, has been running at the rate of well over 150,000 vehicles a year, plus an average of 275 tons of spares per week.

This rate should continue until the end of December; after that for the first quarter of 1950 our allocation of steel has been increased and we may produce an additional 300 vehicles per week. The permitted allotment to the home market will be about 700 per week, and the remainder must be exported, as many as possible going, of course, to the hard currency markets.

Exports

During the year under review, in which the insistence of the Government on exports in no wise abated, we achieved substantial new records with 76,000 vehicles sent overseas, of a total value of £24,100,000.

These vehicles represent a 41 per cent. increase in numbers over last year, and in values a 44 per cent. advance.

In fact, in the short period of two years the exports of Austin cars and trucks have more than doubled, while our 1948-49 exports of 36,516 vehicles to the vital hard currency markets alone exceeded our total exports for 1946-47.

As dollars are still the most sought after currency, I must make particular reference to the United States and Canadian markets. Sales in the United States are really disappointing in spite of devaluation, intensive advertising, record breaking demonstrations at Indianapolis and every possible inducement on our part. We went to the extent of reducing prices to such a level that we incurred a loss on every car shipped. The loss made by the American subsidiary last year amounted to £149,744, which accounts for all our losses on export except for £715 in South Africa and £153 in Rhodesia. All other markets have shown a profit. Losses of such magnitude should not recur this year.

A gain has of course been shown by the revaluation of our American stocks in September, 1949, arising from the devalued rate of sterling, which will be reflected in this year's accounts.

Turning now to Canada, we find a much brighter picture. Sales of our vehicles there are really booming from coast to coast, and during the year we sent 15,025 vehicles, mainly A.40's, to that country.

At the time of preparing this statement I do not know of a single Austin car in stock anywhere in Canada, and I look forward with confidence to expanding our trade in that important and remunerative market.

Here again our stocks of spares and material assets benefited by the devaluation of the £, a reasonable estimate being a net gain of about £425,000 at the present official rate of exchange.

It must be borne in mind, however, that such profits may be subject to tax, and also that if ever the relative value of the £ is increased consequent losses may be incurred.

In October last our distributors in Toronto, Austin Ontario Motors, opened what must be the finest showrooms and service station in Canada, solely for Austin products.

Future of Exports

The general picture for this first quarter of 1949-50 is encouraging, as we have exported over 25,000 vehicles to a value of over £8,000,000.

Nevertheless it will not be easy to fulfil the new programme laid down by the Government since the devaluation of sterling, and it is possible that H. M. Ministers have overestimated the advantages to be derived in export markets from the devalued £.

As far as we can assess, comparing pre- and post-devaluation periods, the overall direct effect of the devalued £ on our overseas sales has been a 15 per cent. increase in value, derived from two countries only outside the U.S.A. and Canada, namely, Belgium, where our sales have doubled, and Switzerland.

There are very few countries which have not devalued their currency, or have only partially devalued it, where the market is free from quotas, import licences or other restrictions, permitting full enjoyment of the new price advantage.

Indirectly we may in due course begin to benefit from the increase in prices of the products of American or other foreign competitors in sterling areas which have devalued with Britain, and we are hoping that this will help to maintain the devaluation advantage when the "bargain-counter" rush of the first few weeks of devaluation in the few free hard currency markets has subsided, although such compensation will obviously be in sterling sales.

Comparative Figures

For 1948-49 we accounted for 25 per cent. of the exports of the big British manufacturers as a whole, and 30 per cent. of the exports to hard currency markets, and by the latest comparison available, covering August and September of the current year, a period of nine weeks, it is seen that our proportion is even higher, with over 28 per cent. of the total exports of the manufacturers concerned, and over 36 per cent. of the sales to hard currency markets.

You will know only too well that your directors are forced to carry out their duties and make their decisions against a background of political uncertainty, interference and thinly-veiled threats. In spite of this we have spared no effort nor hesitated to take risks and face losses to earn foreign currency. We are proud of our achievements and will continue to intensify our efforts for the national good, believing as we do that the solution of our current difficulties lies in the hands of private enterprise, and looking forward to the day when nationalised industries will also begin to play their part and make some contribution to the Exchequer.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and dividends of 20 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary stock and 40 per cent. on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary stock were approved.

MANAGED INVESTMENT

Anglo-Canadian Oil Bond Bought For MacNab Fund

A $1,000 4% debenture (convertible into common stock) of Anglo-Canadian Oil Co. has been purchased for the MacNab account. Also bought were 50 shares of International Utilities Corp. Holdings in Steel of Canada have been sold and those of Noranda Mines reduced.

MacNab Account Transactions

Purchase: Security	Price	Amount
$1,000 Anglo-Can. Oil 4% deb.	$100	$1,000.00
50 Int. Utilities (com.)	21½	*1,087.50
Sold:		
10 Steel of Can. pfd.	90	**[illegible]
10 Noranda Mines	67¼	*670.90

*Dec. 15. **Dec. 12.

MacNab's Manager Says:

Above transactions increase your holdings of bonds by $1,000. As at Dec. 15 valuation of your account reached $18,257.85.

In accordance with my control plan, the Dow-Jones average of 30 industrial stocks having crossed the 190 level, your holdings of bonds and cash have been increased. As at Dec. 12, the Dow-Jones industrial stock averages closed at 197.78.

Your account is now in such shape as I believe will protect it from any sharp reaction in the market. At the same time, your common stock holdings should provide a reasonable hedge against any further rise in the market.

During the month, you received $64.75 in dividends. The monthly withdrawal of $45 was made for your personal account. Cash position now stands at $10.99.

The MacNab Fund Now Stands

No. of Shares	Security	$ Cost per sh.	$ *Market per sh.
	Common Stocks		
20	Aluminium Limited	51½	58½
25	Bell Telephone	41⅛	40⅛
75	CPR	19¼	16⅞
50	Famous Players	14½	14⅝
50	Imperial Oil	17¼	22⅞
25	Inter. Nickel	34¾	31⅛
50	Inter. Utilities	21½	21½
10	Noranda	49	67¾
15	Powell River	37	43½
30	Sick's Breweries	15¾	20½
	Preferred Stocks		
50	B. C. Power A	27⅛	27⅞
25	Acadia Atlantic A	24¼	24½
	Bonds		
$1,000	Can. Sav. 2¾/56	100.00	100.00
$2,000	Can. Sav. 2¾/57	100.00	100.00
$1,000	Can. Sav. 2¾/58	100.00	100.00
$1,000	C.N.R. 2⅞/69	100.00	100.00
$1,000	Can. Sav. 2¾/59	100.00	100.00
$1,000	Anglo-Can. Oil 4/64	100.00	108½
	Cash		$10.99

Current Market Value of Fund	$18,257.85
Annual income (est.)	$840.00
Average yield on original $10,000	8.40%

*As at Dec. 15.

Record Shipment Level Continues For Molson's

MONTREAL (Staff) — Molson's Brewery Ltd. is operating at record-breaking levels, with record shipments being made in October, November and December, shareholders were told at annual meeting last week. Company had the most successful year in its history in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1949, showing a net profit of $3.5 millions or $4.71 per share ($2.82 the previous year).

Although it is anticipated that sales in the current fiscal year should be up to last year's level, perhaps better, profits are not predictable at this time, President H. W. Molson stated in his address. Due to Mr. Molson's illness, his speech was read by vice-president John H. Molson.

Company's increasing volume of business is in contrast with the slightly downward trend now in sales of malt beverages for Canada as a whole. Despite the fact that total Canadian sales were up 1.7% for the first 10 months this year, it's likely that 1948 and 1949 results won't be far apart, the president said.

Market Price of Malt

A factor that may cut into the current year's earnings is the future market price of malt. The barley crop in the U. S. and Canada was below par in 1949, and with a heavy export demand, malt is selling in Montreal at approximately $2.32 a bushel, compared with $1.80-$1.90 a year ago. At the moment, company is using malt bought at lower prices earlier in the year. However, unless there's a sharp decline from the current price level by the time the company has to go into the market again, profits will suffer, particularly if estimates are incorrect and sales decline, it was stated.

Company expects that cans will gradually become more important in total operations, although not likely to displace bottles as the company's principal container, they were an immediate success when they were put on sale in May, it was stated. At the moment, every customer is on quota and the proportion of can sales to bottle sales is not indicative of normal conditions. They cost more — there's a difference now of 25c per dozen retail in favor of bottles — and under normal circumstances that's likely to be a main determinating factor, the president stated.

From 1945 to 1948, company's sales kept rising without much increase in its share of the available market. In the last 12 months, however, it has been taking an ever-increasing percentage, shortly expects to have the largest share in its history.

Building Program

Company has been carrying out an $8 million building program since 1945, of which there is still $2.8 millions to be spent before completion in 1951. A new $3.5 millions bottling building was finished this year, and a new storage building is to be ready in May. In September, company started construction of a new brew house, two-kettle capacity and a new transformer house is also being built.

At a special general meeting following the annual meeting, shareholders approved a split of the 1-million authorized no-par-value shares into 1-million class "A" and 1-million class "B" no-par-value shares. The new "A" shares are entitled to noncumulative dividends of 80c per annum, and share equally with the "B" stock after 80c per share has been paid on the "B." The two classes share equally in any distributions on liquidation, with the "A" nonvoting unless no dividends have been declared for at least two years.

Brewers & Distillers Offer To Buy Western Breweries Ltd.

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG, Man. — An $8.5 million business deal is in process of completion here in an offer by Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver Ltd. to purchase the outstanding stock of Western Breweries Ltd. The offer is $31.50 per share. There are 269,265 shares making the total consideration $8,481,847.

Acceptance of the offer has been recommended by G. M. Black, president of Western Breweries and by its directors. Shareholders have been asked to turn in their stock certificates to the Royal Bank of Canada between Jan. 3 and Feb. 10. Unless 90% of the stock is turned in Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver's offer is not necessarily binding although provision is made for waiving this and other conditions in whole or in part.

If sufficient shareholders of Western Breweries accept, the company will become a subsidiary of Brewers & Distillers and its name will be changed to Western Canada Breweries Ltd.

A special general meeting of shareholders of Brewers & Distillers, will be held on Jan. 21 to deal with the proposed bylaw changes unanimously recommended by directors, whereby the company would be able to expand its domestic markets from the coastal area of British Columbia to include Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In connection with the expansion of its operations, Brewers & Distillers propose to create an issue of first mortgage bonds and an issue of convertible debentures. It is expected the securities will be the subject of a public offering late in February, 1950 through a syndicate headed by W. C. Pitfield & Co. Directors ask power to borrow the money and increase authorized capital from 750,000 $5 par shares to 1,000,000 shares.

The deal involves three brewery plants: The Drewerys Ltd., Winnipeg, the main subsidiary in the holdings of Western Breweries, and Drewerys Ltd. Saskatoon, both of which are wholly owned subsidiaries; Drewerys Regina Ltd., in which Western has a controlling interest; and Reliance Securities Corp. which has an interest by the mortgage or otherwise in a number of Manitoba hotels and in which Western has an unstated interest. Western Breweries has about six hundred shareholders and nearly half reside in Manitoba. Its products are distributed under the trade name of "Drewry's."

Directors of Western Breweries have declared a quarterly dividend at 40c per share payable Jan. 10. The dividend will be paid to shareholders of record as of Dec. 31. For the year ended Oct. 31, 1949, earnings were equal to $3.66 a share, as compared with $3.38 for previous fiscal year. Operating profit was $1,436,783, against $1,363,159. Working capital, despite heavy capital expenditures, increased during the 1949 fiscal year by $342,673.

Brewers & Distillers was formed in 1923 representing British and Canadian ownership in brewing and distilling plants at Vancouver and New Westminster. In 1941 the distilling subsidiaries were disposed of to Distillers Corp.-Seagrams Ltd.

A proposed change in the bylaws would increase the number of directors from six to nine and would permit the election of directors representatives of the new areas in which the company would be doing business. An executive committee would carry the burden of widened executive responsibilities.

Approve Splitting Int. Paper Common

Shareholders of International Paper Co. approved a split of the $15 par value common stock on a two-for-one basis at a special meeting last week.

The vote was announced as 3,171,551 shares or 89% of the outstanding 3,560,000 shares for the split and 12,941 shares against.

The meeting was technically adjourned to this week to enable the company to deal with any changes that might be necessary in the certificate of amendment to the charter.

When the proposal is effected the authorized common stock will amount to 12 million shares, par $7.50, with $7,120,000 shares outstanding.

Alcohol Co. May Change Name in 1950

MONTREAL (Staff)—Sales of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. will be good in the current fiscal year, according to present indications, vice-president and general manager Leo. W. Vezina told shareholders at annual meeting this week.

In the year ended Aug. 31, 1949, company showed a net profit of $834,137, down over 50% from the previous year's $18 millions. Decline in profits last year was due largely to sharp drop in market value of molasses and industrial alcohols produced from the molasses.

Directors were optimistic regarding the future, L. A. Forsyth, a director, told the meeting. He also stated, in reply to a question, that company expected to change its name before the next annual meeting. It was suggested by a shareholder that in view of the fact that company is a large producer of alcoholic beverages, a name other than its present one would be more appropriate.

Canadians Buy Ottawa Hotel

MONTREAL (Staff) — The 400-room Lord Elgin Hotel in Ottawa has been purchased by Canadian interests from Hotel Elgin Ltd., a subsidiary of Sheraton Corp. of America, it is announced. Purchase price was not revealed.

The new owners take over the hotel in January, plan to build an addition as soon as possible. One of the new group is understood to be C. E. Pickering of Ottawa, president of Dustbane Products Ltd., who was one of those instrumental in first bringing the Lord Elgin to Ottawa. Others are understood to be mainly Montrealers.

The Lord Elgin was opened originally in 1941, and was owned and operated by Hotel Elgin Ltd., a subsidiary of Ford Hotels Inc. Control of Ford Hotels was bought this fall by Sheraton Corp. Elgin Management Ltd., another Sheraton subsidiary, will supervise operations during the transition period, and it's understood that J. C. Udd, Montreal, president of Hotel Elgin and a director of Sheraton Corp., will continue to serve on the management for a while. T. Karl Demorest will continue as general manager of the hotel.

Sale of the hotel by Sheraton Corp. has caused some speculation here as to the possibility of expansion of their Canadian business elsewhere in the country. Vancouver is considered a probable site for future expansion, with Edmonton still a possibility if present hotel projects don't materialize. Problems of financing new hotel building will be just that much easier for Sheraton with the funds made available by the Ottawa sale.

New Suit Filed On Dom Square

MONTREAL (Staff)—Another suit was brought against Dominion Square Corp. this week as Marco Leon, one of the plaintiffs in the earlier $750,000 action, instituted proceedings in Superior Court for $347,212 (The Financial Post, Dec. 17).

Leon claims that he personally advanced $284,770 to the company in 1928 in order to pay off balances due on property it had acquired. He says that the company had to pay this amount to free its properties from all encumbrances so that the trust deed securing the $5 million bond issue could be registered. Company had disposed of all its capital stock and debentures, and was unable to raise the amount, he states in the declaration.

In addition to this amount, which Leon says was never repaid, he claims a further $49,769 paid to existing tenants on the lots in order to induce them to surrender their leases and let the contractor start construction work. He claims this sum plus five years' interest totaling $12,442.

VILLAGE OF BURKE'S FALLS, Ont. new issue of $175,000 3½% and 4% debentures due 1950 to 1969 have been sold privately to Bankers Bond Corp. The 4% debentures due 1958 to 1969 are being offered at $101.10 to yield 3.90%. Proceeds to build district high school.

Bell Construction Program Delayed By Rate Decision?

MONTREAL (Staff) — What will happen to Bell Telephone's construction program now that its request for an interim rate increase has been turned down by the Board of Transport Commissioners? And what of its dividend policy?

Those were the questions being asked by many investors this week as they learned that there would be no temporary relief for Bell, which has been showing losses each month since December last year. In its application for the interim increase, company stated that it expected to be short of its dividend requirements by $1,401,000 in the last quarter this year and $1,390,000 in the first three months of 1950. It said that the additional 8% asked for would barely cover estimated deficiencies, but would permit continuing the construction program while its main application was pending.

However, Chief Commissioner Mr. Justice M. B. Archibald, said he didn't see any reason why the hearings on the main application couldn't be completed within two months, declined to proceed with the interim application. If the main hearing starts to drag out, the Board will then hear an application for an interim increase he said.

Now that its plea for temporary relief has been squelched for the time being, future policy of the company while the main application is under consideration has not been clarified. A company spokesman told The Post that no statement would be made at this time.

At the hearing in Ottawa this week, the interim increase was opposed by the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton, London and St. Catharines. Opposing counsel suggested that the company might have picked up revenue during the past few years under its currently authorized schedules, either through regrouping of municipalities as they increased in population or by re-raising some rates which had been lowered.

It was also contended that the company should have applied earlier for an increase. Company counsel pointed out that the deficiency in earnings started only a year ago, said company had not wanted to make an application prematurely.

Edmonton Firm Buys Out Hoover Machine Co. Ltd.

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Northwest Industries Ltd., Edmonton manufacturing plant, has acquired the entire Hoover interests in the Hoover Machine Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., for an estimated $250,000, it is learned here. Hoover manufactures heavy industrial equipment, hydraulic hoists, loaders, etc.

Francis G. Winspear, president of Northwest Industries Ltd., said his company had acquired "a majority of the share capital" in Hoover company, and that it will be operated as a subsidiary of Northwest Industries. The Hoover interests were about 83% of the total share capital.

Acquisition will mean major changes in the operation of Northwest Industries, Mr. Winspear stated. Present staff of the two companies is about 300, and this would be raised to about 500.

Plans are being worked out for assembly-line production of large truck trailers, oil derricks and equipment and mobile oil field camps. The latter will include portable bunkhouses, cookhouses and sleeping quarters.

In the past year the Hoover company has concentrated largely on servicing growing oilfield needs in Alberta.

Curtis Hoover, former president and manager of the company, has withdrawn from active participation in the firm. Barclay Pitfield, general manager of Northwest Industries, will also be general manager of Hoover.

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CIVIC ADMINISTRATION
Canada's National Municipal Publication

481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.
A Maclean-Hunter Publication
Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal 2, Que.

Not the Way to Prosperity

The people who prepared the 1950 forecasts for the Dominion-Provincial Farm Conference at Ottawa last week were an optimistic lot. They did admit a strong possibility of lower farm prices and lower farm exports but they generally assumed that domestic purchasing power would continue at present record levels. On the whole they expected another big year for Canadian agriculture with only a relatively slight decline in farm revenue.

When he realizes that farm prosperity and general prosperity are two things that go together, the average man will hope fervently that these Ottawa prophets are right. But we will be lucky indeed if things work out that way. We are certainly expecting a large slice of good fortune if a substantial drop in farm exports can be experienced without some drastic and painful readjustment for our whole economy.

It is perfectly true that domestic consumption of farm production has risen to record levels. Canadians are consuming more food than ever before. Especially is this true of meat and dairy products. It is also true that, with a few exceptions, there are no unwieldly surpluses in sight and present demand plus even moderate exports should clean up most supplies for the next six months.

Any assumption that Canadians alone can eat anything near our potential agricultural production is just plain nonsense. For wheat, bacon, cheese, fruits, tobacco and many other farm products a big export market is absolutely essential.

We should remember that crops in Canada have not been large for several years. Our grain crops, which are the basis for meat, dairy and poultry production, were only normal or less last season, and yet we still produced a good deal more than even a record domestic production could consume. And even if we could, our farmers would not want to go along on this basis permanently. It costs almost as much to grow, harvest and market a poor crop as a big one.

There is no real prosperity for the farmer with wheat yields of 15 bushels to the acre and other crops in proportion. And there is no real prosperity for the carriers and processors of our farm output either.

Instead of patting ourselves on the back for having so little farm surpluses to sell everyone with a stake in Canada should be praying for good harvests and export markets to absorb them.

"Give An Inch"

Quotation from a speech by Hon. C. D. Howe in the House of Commons February 8, 1938.

"It is not the desire or intention of the corporation at any time to obtain a revenue in excess of $500,000 from commercial sources, for reasons that are obvious."

Answer given in the House of Commons in answer to a question on November 30, 1949.

Mr. Diefenbaker: What is the total income of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation from advertising in each of the years 1940, 1945, 1948 and for 1949 to date?

Mr. McCann: The income accruing to the corporation from commercial advertising was as follows:

Fiscal year ended	Amount
March 31, 1940	$ 773,521.89
March 31, 1945	1,639,159.97
March 31, 1948	1,842,558.29
March 31, 1949	2,217,129.91

Federal Aid For Education

In its current newsletter the Canadian Teachers' Federation makes a strong plea for federal aid to education to supplement that already provided by provincial and municipal authorities. Bluntly this organization says that the federal Government should contribute substantial financial assistance to education but just as bluntly it says that it does not want any federal control.

Whether or not the public will agree that federal aid is justified or necessary there will certainly be grave doubt about the non-control stipulation.

In its brief for federal aid the Federation makes this declaration:

"The Canadian Teachers' Federation has never deviated from its stand that complete control of administration, supervision, teaching personnel, the curricula, methods and material of instruction, must remain with the provinces."

Now the taxpayer, who must foot the costs for all three government levels in this country, is far less concerned about the respective fields of authority of these governments than he is with the total bill he is asked to contribute in taxes. To him the important thing is that the money he does contribute is not wasted.

By and large it is a sound rule that the government responsible for any public expenditure should also be held responsible for collecting the necessary revenue. When one government collects for another to spend there is liable to be extravagance both in the collection and the expenditure.

The brief of the Canadian Teachers' Federation would have us abandon that time-tested policy and it doesn't put up any very convincing arguments for so doing. Federal financial aid to education must invariably be followed by some federal control.

Instead, laying down a stipulation that violates sound public finance the Federation might give a little more consideration to the case for some Dominion-wide supervision of education.

In this day and age we should be educating our young people for life anywhere in Canada, not just for the province in which they happen to be born. There is very great need for uniform standards of education everywhere in this country and not only in the primary and secondary schools but in the universities, as well. If our provincial educational authorities can't get together and give us such a system, then the public are going to turn the job over to an authority that can.

Why This Cable Delay?

We send this complaint to the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, the new body which Parliament created last month to take over and operate our external cable and wireless services.

It is odd and irritating to learn that night letter cables from overseas are often delayed beyond the actual time required for efficient operation of the cable line; that they may be held at the telegraph office where they are received as much as 30 hours in some cases, for delivery at a time specified in a man-made book of rules and regulations.

There can be little dispute with the practice of the communication companies in establishing different rates for different classes of service. These classifications, it is explained, help the companies to distribute their traffic load more efficiently, and a mere layman must accept the companies' statement that, without such differentials, the price of all cablegrams and telegrams would be higher.

But, once a message has got through to the telegraph office at its destination, why should there be any artificial barrier to its delivery?

Rules of the International Telecommunications Union — which are negotiated between nations rather than between individual companies — state that overseas night letters are not to be delivered until the morning after the date of handing in (standard time at the place of filing).

This rule can give rise to some curious situations, particularly on east-to-west traffic involving differences in time. It is possible, for instance, that a night letter could be filed from London, Eng., at 12.01 a.m. Friday. If cables are reasonably clear, it could be transmitted to a telegraph office in, say, Toronto, on Thursday evening (five hours difference in time). To abide by the foregoing rule, the telegraph office in Toronto has to hold the message for delivery on Saturday morning — an artificial delay of perhaps 30 hours which has no bearing on the actual time of transmission.

What makes the rule especially vexatious is that, while the sender pays more for an overseas night letter, it is entitled to fewer advantages than a domestic night letter (between any two points on the North American continent). The London-Toronto letter would have a minimum of 25 words, and the minimum charge would be $1.50. A New York-Toronto night letter would entitle the sender to use 50 words, at a minimum charge of 72c. And there are other differences as well. The domestic night letter could be handed in as late as 2 a.m. for delivery the same morning; it can contain code which an overseas night letter can't (separate classification governs overseas code); and the method of word-count is more liberal.

Only explanation of the greater service given on domestic night letters is that companies on this continent make their own agreements, subject to approval of the Board of Transport Commissioners in the case of Canada, and/or the Federal Communications Commission in the U. S.

But surely the person who pays more for trans-Atlantic night letters is entitled to at least equal service. Traffic needs of the cable companies are met by the precedence in transmission which urgent messages enjoy over those paid at ordinary rates; ordinary rates over deferred service; and deferred service over night letters. When the new Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation takes over, it might well press for an elimination of artificial barriers which prevent delivery of a message after it has reached its destination.

T. B. Can Be Beaten

Fifty years ago, just after the National Sanitarium Association had been organized, Ontario's death rate from tuberculosis was 136 per 100,000 of population. Today it is slightly under 20 or the lowest for any comparable population group in the world.

Ontario's experience proves that tuberculosis can be vanquished if detected and fought in its early stages. In this work the humble and familiar T. B. Christmas Seal plays its part.

More, Not Less, Opportunities

Here's a piece of ammunition you can use to ram down the throat of your favorite pessimist.

This comes from Under Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, E. H. Foley. He said in New York last week:

"Opportunities for economic advancement under the guidance of free enterprise appear greater than ever before in history.

"In the decade which we are now entering, the new technical developments of the war and postwar years will play an increasingly important part. To those salesmen and manufacturers who can visualize the effect of these developments, and thus keep in advance of their competitors, a promising future would seem in store."

Business is always bad for somebody. It's never good for everybody. But, over-all, we have so far no reason to listen with patience to the droop-mouthed gloomsters who weary men everywhere with their oracular pronouncements of impending doom.

"No Basis for Pessimism"

In his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce this week, Stanley M. Wedd agrees with his fellow bankers who have already made their annual reports, that the coming year should be reasonably prosperous. After reviewing the substantial records chalked up by industrial and other production in 1949, Mr. Wedd says:

"All in all the year just closing has been a good one for Canada. Our trade generally has reached top figures and employment has been quite well maintained in most fields of endeavor. In so far as the immediate future is concerned I think it safe to conjecture that the coming year will bring satisfactory results in the aggregate. It is true that competition is becoming increasingly vigorous both at home and from outside of our borders, but there is great enterprise in the Canadian people and given a reasonably stable world there is no basis for pessimism."

Mr. Wedd, however, is cautious. He points out that we are still facing many uncertainties. Chief of these, he thinks, is the outlook for external trade. "We are still faced," he says, "with the problem of bringing into proper balance our trade with the Sterling Area and the so-called hard currency countries." Mr. Wedd holds little hope of that problem being solved overnight but he does think the changing public attitude in the United States in favor of easing that country's barriers against imports is a big step in the right direction.

Mrs. J. B. Maclean

On the death of his wife, the heartfelt sympathy of the staff of The Financial Post goes to Col. J. B. Maclean, Chairman and Founder of the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd.

Mrs. Maclean's association with her husband and this company spanned almost half a century. Her interest in the company, its people, their wives and families, was warm and real.

Napier Moore's Scratch Pad

WE HAVE JUST been listening to a recital of woe by a man who feels sorely battered and bruised by the demands of Christmas. In a weak voice he wound up with "Why doesn't Scratch Pad do the average man a good turn and wage a campaign for the total abolition of Christmas?"

We said, "Did you know that in 1644 the observance of Christmas was forbidden by an Act of Parliament? The Puritans were in power at the time. And the festival wasn't revived until Charles II came to the throne."

The man was visibly surprised. He said he hadn't known that. This gave us a grand opening. There are quite a lot of things about Christmas that people don't know. But there aren't many days in the year when you can work the subject into a conversation.

We told him that Christmas was not among the earliest festivals of the Christian church. The idea of a festival celebrating the birth of Christ was not apparent until the fifth century. And there was continuing disagreement among scholars as to whether the date should be January 6, March 25 or December 25.

We told him that in Ancient Britain, December 25 was a festival long before the conversion to Christianity. The date was the beginning of the new year. And the eve was signalized by a long vigil called Mōdra Necht, or Mother's Night.

• • •

WE TOLD HIM that some of the customs associated with Christmas stem from amenities practiced by the Ancient Britons. For instance, when men met under an oak entwined with mistletoe they embraced to show they carried no weapons; a sign of peace and goodwill. The idea of stealing a kiss from a maiden standing under the mistletoe grew from that. Our friend thought this idea was a good one.

We told him that it was King Arthur who introduced into Britain the nucleus of the festival of Christmas as we know it today. And it is interesting to note that outside of Teutonic countries the giving of Christmas presents is almost unknown.

We told him that St. Nicholas, whose name was corrupted to Santa Claus, was a bishop of Myra, Asia Minor, around 300 A.D. He distributed gifts to youngsters and became the patron saint of children and virgins. He also was the patron saint of seafaring men and thieves, and later, of Old Russia.

Our friend, with a glazed look, said he found this all intensely interesting. Gathering up all his parcels he groped his way to the door, turned and said, "I still think it ought to be abolished."

• • •

WE HAVE a certain amount of sympathy for the fellow. We agree that Christmas has become too commercialized; that too often the original idea of the festival gets swamped. It's a far cry from the day when an orange in a stocking was a gift supreme to these days when small boys expect a set of apparatus for splitting atoms.

Nevertheless, children have the real Christmas spirit intuitively.

Last Saturday afternoon, Maclean-Hunter held its annual Christmas Party for the families of its staff. There was a day when we were all comfortably accommodated in our own business office. Saturday, 1,200 people packed the banquet hall of the Royal York Hotel.

Now, everybody who entered the hotel passed by long rows of wheelchairs. For, in another great room the Rotary Club was giving its annual Christmas Party for crippled children.

And at our party, after the youngsters had received their gifts, a number of them came up to us and, holding out the parcels, shyly said, "Please, could I give my present to one of the crippled boys or girls."

We explained that Santa Claus was making a most special trip to the crippled children's party. But, if you see what we mean, that's the spirit of Christmas.

And that, and the happy faces of those children on crutches, in braces and wheelchairs, is why we aren't going to start a campaign for the abolition of Christmas.

• • •

IT MUST BE DUE to our association with The Financial Post. We can't resist the temptation to break into verse.

The British pound has taken quite a beating,
The dollar of this land is slimmer, too;
But nothing can devaluate the greeting
That goes this Christmastide from us to you.

Stop Me If—

Professor—"You in the back of the room, what was the date of the signing of Magna Carta?"

"I dunno."

"You don't, eh? Well, let's try something else. Who was bonny Prince Charlie?"

"I dunno."

"Well, then, can you tell me what the Tennis Court Oath was?"

"I dunno."

"You don't! I assigned this stuff last Friday. What were you doing last night?"

"I was out drinking beer with some friends."

"You were! What audacity to stand there and tell me a thing like that! How do you ever expect to pass the course?"

"I dunno, mister. Ye see, I just come in to fix the radiator."

Cartoon by Grassick.

LET'S HOPE THIS DREAM COMES TRUE.

Post Scripts

Husky Trust Head

John Girdlestone Hungerford, new general manager of the rapidly growing National Trust Co., stands 6 ft. 3 in. in his stocking feet, weighs a well-distributed 210 lb. and sports a pair of shoulders that seem wasted on the trust business.

MR. HUNGERFORD

Other characteristics not exactly in keeping with the popular conception of a trust officer—he plays a pretty "mean" piano, all by ear, and likes nothing better than careening down snow-covered Laurentian slopes by ski.

But Jack Hungerford is intensely enthusiastic about his work and during his 20-year stint with National has seen its assets under administration—best yardstick of business health—jump 82%. Now at the comparatively young executive age of 44 he finds himself guiding the fortunes of the largest trust company with head office in Ontario.

"All the headaches connected with income taxes, succession duties and looking after property today have swung more business our way," Hungerford admits. "But it's not all that. We feel that Canadians are growing increasingly confident of trust services."

Hungerford was born and educated in London, Ont. He graduated from University of Western Ontario in honors, Political Science. Then he went through Osgoode Hall and after practicing law for a short time in Cobalt, Ont., joined National Trust in 1929.

He started as a trust officer engaged primarily in business development. Later he went into the estates administration work.

Hungerford is an active member of no less than five Toronto clubs and a past executive of the University Club. He is married and has three daughters. Chief summer hobbies—golf and fishing.

GM Montreal Trams

Montreal is a hustling metropolis. It's Canada's largest city. It boasts the world's largest inland port. Its industries are some of the country's most important assets.

The other day, one of its citizens was appointed to a post which affects the daily lives of the vast majority of his fellow Montrealers. He is 59 year-old Arthur Duperron, and his main interest in recent years has been in people who are going places.

MR. DUPERRON

His job: As new general manager of Montreal Tramways Co., to supervise the carrying of over a million passengers a day—400 million a year—over the city's streetcar and bus routes.

Arthur Duperron is a civil engineer who's had wide experience. After he graduated from L'Ecole Polytechnique (University of Montreal) in 1911, he worked for a while on hydro-electric surveys in the province, then went with CPR's construction and bridge department in 1912.

After three years there, Duperron took a job with the Quebec Streams Commission, and spent the next 12 years working on surveys and studies in connection with the province's many hydro-electric power developments. He was appointed chief engineer of the commission in 1925.

He shifted in 1927 to Montreal Tramways Commission as chief engineer, and in 1937 to Montreal Tramways Co. in the same position. Prior to his new appointment last month, he'd spent seven years as company's assistant general manager.

In addition to his regular duties, from 1925 to 1942 Duperron took time out to serve as professor of public works at his alma mater, L'Ecole Polytechnique. He's a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada (chairman, Montreal branch, 1930); the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec; and was president of the Canadian Transit Association in 1942 and 1943.

A hard worker, he nevertheless takes time out for deep-sea or salmon fishing when he gets the chance. He and Mrs. Duperron forsake their Westmount home for their country place at Varennes in the summer time.

Airmen's Spokesman

Traditionally Canada has been an airminded nation. Its airmen in the two world wars, and its enterprising bush pilots who have pushed back the rugged frontiers, have gained world-wide recognition. Both air transportation and aircraft manufacture have been employing more and more Canadians.

MR. COTTERELL

Spokesman for this growing industry is the Air Industries and Transport Association of Canada, with a membership of 157 aircraft operators, manufacturers and related groups. It was formed in 1934, had an average of 18 members for the first three years. It has helped in revision periodically of rules and regulations governing flying — licensing of aircraft, personnel, airworthiness standards, taxation, tariff and other problems affecting Canada's airways.

In keeping with the youthfulness of AITA and the industry it represents, the association recently elected 39-year-old Howard Charles Cotterell as president for the 1949-50 year. Cotterell is TCA's director of research and economic control.

Howard Cotterel, youthful-looking despite his greying hair, is a native of Vancouver. He graduated in Arts from the University of British Columbia in 1931, went with CPR. He worked for a while in the railway's Vancouver ticket offices, then spent from 1932 to 1936 traveling to the Orient and back on CP's Empress ships as part of a "portable" ticket office. In 1936 he was moved to Winnipeg in the railway passenger traffic department.

His association with TCA began in 1938 when he was appointed district traffic manager for western Canada, helped them organize the traffic department. Meanwhile, he had been active in the auxiliary air force and when war broke out, he was attached to 110 RCAF Squadron immediately as an equipment officer. He went overseas with that unit in January of 1940, and for nearly five more years he served in various jobs there and in Canada. He was placed in charge of TCA's postwar planning on his discharge.

AITA's new head is fond of sports. He shoots golf in the high 80's and low 90's at the Niakwa Country Club at Winnipeg. He hopes to get in some skiing as well as golf now that he's been moved to Montreal into new TCA quarters in the recently completed ICAO building. He also dabbles a bit with photography, develops and enlarges his own pictures. He's married, has one son.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Our Best Weapon

Vancouver Province

Wars are still won by brave men who know what they're fighting for. That's the answer Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Britain's No. 1 soldier, gives to those who believe atom bombs and machines are the last word on the battlefield.

"A disciplined man with high morale is still the first weapon of war."

Nations that disregard the rights and welfare of individuals, that try to regiment human beings like bees in a hive, should ask themselves if they have this "first weapon of war."

The democracies certainly seem to have it. In two great crises we can remember the free men of the free nations, unprepared, outnumbered and outgunned, proved that in the final analysis they are truly the first and finest weapon of war.

Other People's Views

PEOPLE are not all alike maintains the **Kingston Whig-Standard** and it would be a contribution to international peace, we think, if people would stop saying so. That's the sort of thing that could destroy the confidence of people in people.

P. E. I. OYSTER INDUSTRY, which has marketed over 10 million high-grae oysters this season so far, says the **Charlottetown Guardian**, "is an excellent example of private enterprise, backed by government research, providing wealth for the province and delicacies for the world."

SURE, U. S. TARIFFS have been lowered, but what about the jokers, asks the **Vancouver News-Herald**? "What good are tariff reductions if imports are barred by quotas, arbitrary valuations, embargoes, unnecessary quarantines and official red tape? Some relief from this sort of thing is necessary if the U. S. is serious about freeing trade shackles."

CONSUMERS may welcome lower food prices but, warns the **Windsor Star**, that may prove a very short sighted view. "An era of low food prices in Canada would be concurrent with an industrial depression and unemployment. The hope rather is that Britain will continue to take some of our foodstuffs. It's not a great hope. Britain hasn't enough dollars to take much of our food and, in a degree, doesn't appear to have the desire."

OVERLY SENSITIVE folk should stay away from politics advises the **Port Elgin (Ont.) Times**. "Anyone who accepts public office must be prepared for criticism. Being elected does not mean that one immediately becomes infallible and a master-mind. As long as it is fair and constructive a paper is remiss in its obligations to the public if it does not criticize when criticism is justified. Unfortunately there are far too many sensitive souls who take all criticism as personal and immediately try to become martyrs. The community and the state are of greater importance than any individual and those who seek and hold office should recognize it. Without a free press Canada could easily become a dictatorship."

MR. GARSON'S EXCUSES for delaying tabling the combines report are not acceptable, maintains the **Winnipeg Tribune**. "The law did not require Mr. Garson to read or edit these reports, but simply to publish them. The law does not say that the minister of justice has to agree with or approve of what is contained in the reports. The law does not sanction holding up the reports for amendment or revision by the minister. The law simply states that within 15 days of receiving a report from the commissioner of combines investigation the minister of justice shall publish the said report and no ifs, ands and buts about it. In this present instance the law was knowingly, willfully and deliberately flouted. The law was broken by the chief law officer of the Dominion."

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LABOR ROUNDUP

By RONALD WILLIAMS

Labor's 1949 Balance Sheet Looks Good Out of 'Red,' Pay Higher, Hours Shorter

How did labor make out in 1949?

On just about all counts, unions can look back on a year of unparalleled activity and achievement.

Union membership went over the one-million mark for the first time in history. Today the army of organized workers is almost three times as big as it was 10 years ago. Today 30% of all nonagricultural workers are union members; in 1946, 24%.

Wages, despite the calamity howlers, were never higher. Average weekly earnings Oct. 1 in the nine leading industries were $43.50 against $37.37 in 1947; $26.37 in '41; $23.11 in 1939.

Work week is getting shorter all the time but take-home pay remains unchanged. Biggest step in this direction was the deal in the steel industry, cutting hours from 44 to 40. By year-end, the trend had become general in all industries. A government survey of 4,339 firms showed half their employees on the five-day week.

Employment was higher than ever before. The peak came Sept. 1 when the general index hit 202.1 (base, 1926=100). At Oct. 1 it was down fractionally to 202. However, unemployment soft spots began to creep in, particularly in logging and textiles. In October there were 208,000 persons registered with National Employment service against 55,000 the year before. Unemployment insurance claims were double too, at 83,525.

Vacations with pay and paid statutory holidays were virtually an accepted fact. The Federal Department of Labor estimates 98 out of every 100 workers get vacations with pay. Everywhere but the Maritimes, the law requires employers to give at least one week with pay.

Social Security gains were greater than in any previous year. Some 3,419 Canadian firms employing 630,000 had pension plans and some other form of social welfare schemes. And just before 1949 came to a close, one firm gave its employees the controversial $100 a month noncontributory pensions (see below).

Communist influence was at its lowest ebb. The Red Seamen's union was sunk; the Communist-line Electrical Workers expelled from the CCL; also the Mine, Mill and Smelter union. Reds were finally running for cover in the TLC, in the CCL they were forced to run faster still.

Strike losses were about 25% greater than 1948 but still five times less than 1946. Except in one or two cases, labor showed commendable restraint in using the strike weapon.

All in all, labor will be able to look back on 1949 as one of its most successful years.

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Asbestos Dispute Still Smoldering

The first major test of the Rand Formula in Quebec has ruled illegal this Ontario-devised union security measure. The decision was part of the important Arbitration Board report released last week on the Asbestos dispute.

The Rand formula, fashioned to settle the long 1945-46 Ford strike in Windsor, requires all employees to pay union dues regardless of whether they belong to the union or not.

In explaining the decision, the majority report said it was unsound to compel non-Catholic workers to pay dues to a Catholic union. At Asbestos and nearby Thetford Mines both unions are affiliated with the Catholic syndicate movement.

Instead, the Board recommended a voluntary checkoff.

On wages, the recommendation was for an increase of 10c an hour against the unions' 15c. Actually, the Board's recommendation doesn't mean very much. Johns-Manville employees have been getting 10c more ever since they returned to work early in July after an often-violent, four-month strike, highlighted by a 24-hour siege of the town of Asbestos. Workers at Thetford mines rejected the 10c offer, hoping for a higher award from the Arbitration Board.

Since the report is not binding on either party, it remains to be seen whether Thetford miners will accept the recommendation. This week, negotiations had been resumed on a 1950 agreement but little progress was reported.

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1950 Wage Demand Kickoff

First major wage contract coming up for renewal in 1950 is the United Mine Workers' agreement with Maritime Coal operators. Present contract expires Jan. 31. New demands were formulated but not announced at a year-end meeting last week at Sydney.

Meanwhile 10,000 coal miners were looking forward to a brighter Christmas with some extra spending money. On Dec. 11 they got an average of $85 each in retroactive pay on the 1949 wage deal. Although the 1948 contract expired last Jan. 31, the 1949 agreement wasn't finalized until a few weeks ago. The 1949 goal was a daily increase of $2.55. They finally settled for 50c, raising the basic daily rate to $8.14.

At the same time, miners of the other coast were lining up their 1950 wage targets. At Nanaimo, 1,300 Vancouver Island miners were getting set for contract talks. Existing contracts expire in April. In 1948 they struck for six weeks along with Alberta miners to get a $2 a day increase.

Employer resistance is likely to be stiffer this year. H. R. Plommer, general manager, Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), has already warned that any serious attempt to increase pay will shut down all Vancouver Island mines. There, and in Alberta, coal mine operators have had anything but a good year. Many firms were forced to cut the work week to as little as three days.

Plommer's warning was the result of a report from Western Canada headquarters of the Mine Union that District 18 will again go out after wage increases. District 18, which includes Vancouver Island, is the Western counterpart of the Maritime District 26.

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Plumbers Want $2 An Hour

Toronto plumbers have voted to strike if necessary to enforce demands for 25c hourly increase. This would give them $2 an hour. Present contracts expire Dec. 31. A strike would tie up every commercial, industrial and home building project in the city.

The dispute is considered a test case in the industry's bid to hold the wage line in 1950. If the plumbers can squeeze out any sort of an increase, this would probably become the pattern for all building trades.

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First With $100 Pensions

Employees of the Niagara Falls Whirlpool Rapids Bridge are the first Canadians to get the much-talked-about $100 a month noncontributory pensions.

While Ford of Canada and the Auto Workers were still dickering, the two companies which operate the historic bridge beat the CIO union to the wire. They have no union and the pension scheme is a purely voluntary gesture by management to its 35 employees.

The plan which becomes effective Jan. 1, 1950, will provide maximum monthly pensions of approximately $100 for employees with 30 or more years' continuous service. Retirement age for men is 65, women 60.

The entire cost of the retirement payroll plan will be financed by the companies, Presidents J. S. B. Burrows and George L. Pemberton announced. Employees will not be required to contribute in any form to the plan, and the full amount of the pension will be paid regardless of other government or insurance payments which an employee may receive.

Whirlpool Rapids Bridge, now in its 101st year of continuous operation, is the fourth bridge built on the same site. The original Whirlpool Rapids Bridge, the first international suspension bridge in North America, was opened to public service Aug. 1, 1848. At an international ceremony a year ago commemorating the centennial the bridge was named the Arch of Friendship.

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World Strike Losses Compared

How do Canadian strike losses compare with other nations? The International Labor Office, an agency of the United Nations, has prepared the following comparative list. The table compares the average annual man-day loss per 1,000 workers:

Country:	1940-44	1945-47
Canada	313	1,477
United States	509	2,899
India	337	601
Denmark	47	1,062
Hungary	94	46
Ireland	288	669
Sweden	108	3,685
Switzerland	12	123
United Kingdom	179	228
Australia	922	1,563
New Zealand	135	226

The study concludes: "From the figures it appears that the loss from strikes is of very minor importance in relation to the total time worked. A raise of a thousand days lost per one thousand employees per year means one day for employment each per year, or, if the year provided 300 working days, only 1/3 of 1% of the year's working time. Only a few countries have a time loss ratio as high as this. On an average, it was ½ day per employee per year or less than 2/10 of 1% per year."

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. has declared four quarterly dividends of 35c a share each payable in 1950 on the following dates: (1) March 1 to holders of record Feb. 1; (2) June 1 to holders of record May 1; (3) Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 1; and (4) Dec. 1 to holders of record Oct. 31. These dividends totaling $1.40 per share represent an increase over the 80c a share paid in 1949 and the 50c per share paid each year from 1942 to 1948 inclusive.

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Auction Bids Fail To Sell Plant In B. C.

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—A new type of sale has appeared in British Columbia with the offering at public auction of the entire plant of Ladner Canning Co. Sale failed to draw a single bidder, but attracted spectator interest from the canning trade.

Next plant auction is scheduled for Jan. 9 when Canada Pulp Products, which made cellulose sponges briefly on Granville Island, goes under the hammer.

Auctioneers are Guilding & Folley, of Vancouver. There are half a dozen firms in United States specializing in such sales but these two are the first booked by the local firm.

Royal Trust Co., as liquidators of the Ladner Co., "don't know" what they will do with the plant. There is a possibility, a spokesman said, that it will be leased or perhaps auctioned off piecemeal.

E. C. Miller, head of the defunct firm, said the price of canned peas had dropped below cost and reorganization would depend on some change in market conditions.

Thor-Canadian To Build Plant

Thor-Canadian Co. will build a new home appliance factory next year in Etobicoke township, near Toronto. It will manufacture washing machines, automatic dishwashers and other products now being made at company's Toronto Dupont St. factory as well as a number of new appliances, including an automatic drier scheduled for production in 1950.

Scheduled for completion next September, the new plant will employ some 500 workers and be part of an over-all $2 million expansion program. The program is designed to treble present plant capacity and provide facilities for manufacture of new lines. Improved facilities for employees will include a combination auditorium and cafeteria and a larger lending library. The new plant will be built on a 17-acre site on Brown's Line, one mile from the Lakeshore.

Thor-Canadian is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Thor Corp., Chicago.

Guaranty Trust Co. Stock Split Passed

Subdivision of the capital stock of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada has been unanimously approved by shareholders. The stock is being divided into shares of $10 each and there will be issued 10 shares of $10 each for every $100 share held. Subdivision of the shares will in no way alter the company's paid-in capital on which dividends are based.

What Now As Rifts Arise In B. C. Hospital Scheme?

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — An expected shake-down in administration of British Columbia's new hospitalization scheme broke Saturday with resignation of the scheme's commissioner, Dr. James M. Hershey.

In the first seven months of operation, the plan was in the red about $3 millions, rates were promptly boosted, and a firm of investigators, James Hamilton and Associates, put to work to find out just what went wrong with original estimates.

The resignation was accompanied by exchanges between Dr. Hershey and Health Minister George S. Pearson which indicated a sharp conflict of views between the commissioner and the cabinet. Just what these are is still vague.

Dr. Hershey, in his letter of resignation, complains that recommendations he made to bolster the ailing scheme have not been acted upon. Mr. Pearson replied that he had not seen fit to adopt some of the Hershey proposals, and at the same time pointed out that the Hamilton survey is still in progress on the whole matter. This will still take several months, according to present indications.

Dr. Hershey claims to have suggested the survey. Mr. Pearson on the other hand, claims it was his idea and commends Dr. Hershey for fully agreeing with the idea of a survey.

There have been accusations from government quarters that some hospitals are not efficiently operated and that this is one reason the scheme is running behind financially.

First reports of insolvency came last August. Later in that month, in an attempt to plug some of the holes, premium rates were raised. Where single persons paid $15 monthly at the start, they were required to pay $21, and married persons, who paid $24 to $35 according to family, were taxed $30 to $35. Previous top was $33 for any family.

The Government, faced with the problem of either cutting costs or subsidizing the scheme from general revenue, called in the Hamilton concern.

It is understood two other resignations of top officials have already been submitted.

$1.49 A Share Earnings For Jamaica Public S.

Earnings of Jamaica Public Service for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1949, amounted to $200,820 or $1.49 a share. This is based on earnings of the operating subsidiary, Jamaica Public Service Co., totaling £105,327 for the 12 months period, less the operating company's preferred dividend requirements of £35,198, converted into Canadian dollars at rate of $3.0875 to the pound, and after deducting expenses and taxes of the parent company totaling $15,703.

Prior to August, 1949, reports of the company and its subsidiary were consolidated, reflecting the subsidiary's operations converted from sterling to Canadian dollars at the rate of £4.86 2/3 to the pound. As a result of devaluation, it has been considered more informative to give hereafter separate statements for the parent company in Canadian dollars and for the operating subsidiary in sterling.

PRICE BROS. & CO. has declared an extra dividend of 50c a common share along with the usual semi-annual payment of $2, both dividends being payable Feb. 15, 1950, to shareholders of record Jan. 16. A similar extra was paid on the common stock Aug. 1 and brings total disbursements in respect to 1949 to $5 as compared with $6 for 1948.

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NATIONAL CANADIAN BANK

75th ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year Ending November 30, 1949

Profit and Loss Account

Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1949, after making appropriations to Reserves for Contingencies out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made		$ 1,374,709.65
Less:		
Provision for Dominion and provincial taxes	$ 362,590.36	
Contribution to Staff Pension Fund	150,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises	243,844.70	756,435.06
Net Profits after the foregoing deductions		$ 618,274.59
Dividends		560,000.00
Amount carried forward		$ 58,274.59
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1948		487,515.23
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1949		$ 545,789.82

BALANCE SHEET

30th NOVEMBER, 1949

Liabilities

Capital paid-up	$ 7,000,000.00	
Reserve fund	7,000,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	545,789.82	
Dividends declared and unpaid (including dividend payable 1st December, 1949)	154,166.80	$ 14,699,956.62
Notes of the Bank in circulation		541,592.00
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	13,825,634.15	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	2,416,491.94	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	98,025,749.03	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	295,533,339.81	
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada	3,817,805.49	
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	764,102.24	414,383,122.66
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding		422,737.79
Other liabilities to the public		72,714.74
		$430,120,123.81

Assets

Subsidiary coin held in Canada	$ 1,195,130.79	
Subsidiary coin held elsewhere	36.33	
Notes of Bank of Canada	14,385,565.00	
Deposits with Bank of Canada	31,756,761.65	
Notes of and cheques on other banks	17,211,233.81	
Government and bank notes other than Canadian	415,150.65	
Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,757,229.97	$ 67,721,108.20
Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value	65,122,534.70	
Other Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value	66,939,487.39	
Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value	5,593,667.78	
Other Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value	39,740,485.15	
Canadian municipal securities, not exceeding market value	16,547,195.72	
Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	831,587.68	
Other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	16,061,158.29	
	210,836,116.71	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover	3,366,689.61	214,202,806.32
		$281,923,914.52
Current loans and discounts in Canada, estimated loss provided for	131,868,123.90	
Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada, estimated loss provided for	320,501.16	
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school corporations	8,367,232.29	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for	23,639.96	140,579,497.31
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit as per contra	422,737.79	
Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank	216,321.17	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation	30,298.54	
Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	6,629,591.71	
Other assets	317,762.77	7,616,711.98
		$430,120,123.81

NOTE:—The assets and liabilities of Banque Canadienne Nationale (France) same being considered a branch operating as a subsidiary of Banque Canadienne Nationale, are included in above Balance Sheet.

LOUIS HEBERT, Chief Accountant. C. ST.PIERRE, General Manager. C. E. GRAVEL, President.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We beg to report to the Shareholders of National Canadian Bank that we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office as at 30th November, 1949, as well as at another time during the year, and found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto.

We have examined the books and accounts at Head Office and have compared the above Balance Sheet with these books and with the certified returns from the branches. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1949, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

We have obtained all the information and explanations required by us, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

MAURICE CHARTRE, C.A., of Chartré, Samson, Beauvais, Gauthier & Cie.
A. BALLANTYNE, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
} Auditors.

Montreal, 15th December, 1949.

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WSA

Provincial Roundup

British Columbia

Wins Contract and $10,000: Young airforce veteran, a restaurant and bowling alley proprietor, Vancouver's Norbert Holliday, 33, won the city's 1950 gasoline contract by underbidding five large oil companies. His offer saved the city $6,000 and netted $10,000 for himself. Here's how he did it: Tenders submitted by oil companies quoted 23 and 25 cents a gallon, plus tax for regular and premium grades which is standard "commercial rate" for such outfits as truckers. However, as a licensed bulk wholesaler, Holliday can buy gasoline from major companies at wholesale rate, or 21 and 23 cents a gallon. By splitting the difference he quoted a price of 22 and 24 cents and won the contract.

Community Medical Plan: Pilot plan to enroll whole communities in its membership is being considered by B. C.'s Medical Service Association. Formed by coast doctors, MSA at present enrolls membership only by signing up a majority of employees in industry and business firms. New scheme would enroll sufficient majorities in certain towns and cities to provide "sickness insurances to thousands more. Basic rates under present plan are $1.75 per month for single persons and $5.25 for families. Who will pay the employer's share of premiums in community enrollments has not been decided.

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Alberta

Garbage Bylaw: Mighty men of muscle are Edmonton's garbage collectors accustomed to hefting some 30,000 oil drums (weighing as much as 75 pounds empty) used as garbage cans. However, their work may become considerably lighter if city council approves a new bylaw limiting containers to four cubic feet, which means large drums would have to be cut to 18 inches and mediums by half. Householders would be allowed free collection of one cubic yard per week, enough to fill seven cans. Apartment blocks allowed same limit with a regulation providing for extra collections at a rate of 80 cents a cubic yard. Commercial premises may contract for removal of extra waste.

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Saskatchewan

Aim For Farm Stability: Noting that the province's economy was one of the most unstable in Canada and that a high price had been paid for early mistakes in settling submarginal farm lands, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is now aiming for greater stability in the farming picture. Province has 33 million acres suited for cultivation and 27 million which Department says could never be cultivated. Farmers in arid areas are being urged to drop grain crops in favor of livestock or, as an alternative, migrate to the northeastern part of the province where a higher moisture efficiency exists. Province, too, will see to it that no reas which remain in timber as protection of water resources would be opened to cultivation.

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Manitoba

Kilowatt Santa Claus: Courtesy of the Manitoba Power Commission, Christmas lights decorating streets in Manitoba's cities, towns and villages will again be energized free of charge. For farm folk, too, a brighter Christmas looms with announcement that during November, Hydro service was made available to 775 farms in eight rural districts, while two villages, Endcliffe and Ridgeville, were also connected to the system. As an added festive season concession, monthly minimum electric bill for domestic customers in 122 towns and villages will be cut 25 cents effective Dec. 30. This follows the line of company policy to reduce the domestic minimum bill annually for new towns until minimum standard is reached.

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Ontario

House For Prime Ministers: "24 Sussex," at Ottawa, destined to become as well known as No. 10 Downing and the White House, is undergoing an $80,000 beauty treatment. Now sheathed in scaffolding, some 10 months hence building will emerge as a modern 17-room home into which Prime Minister St. Laurent will move, to be followed in turn by his successors. Built in 1868 by Joseph Currier, lumberman and Conservative M.P., house has been the scene of many great social functions, including balls for royalty. During alterations, an art gallery will disappear to be replaced by stone steps and terrace overlooking grounds landscaped to edge of Ottawa River. Old kitchen will become a dining room 20 by 30 feet.

Crack Down On Tax Defaulters: Welland County sheriff, Victor L. Davidson, is cracking down on tax defaulters of Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Port Colborne who commute to U. S. jobs. Liable to both governments for taxes, deductions made in U. S. do not take into consideration payments required by Ottawa, with result that many commuters have delinquent accounts running between $500 and $3,500. By writs, bank accounts, cars, bonds and houses can be seized. Cars are held eight days and then sold with proceeds going toward back taxes. If defaulter has no car, he can be evicted and his house sold. One delinquent had $2,500 in bank savings and bonds seized.

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Quebec

Subway at Last: Montreal's rapid transit subway project is moving toward decision stage following recommendations handed down by the city's Traffic Research Board. With total cost of project estimated at $180 millions, subway will be built in sections costing $5 millions to $20 millions. Other remedies: immense garages will be built at strategic points to eliminate present parking problems; half tramway tracks will be removed from the streets; drastic measures introduced to halt truck transport at certain rush hours of the day; an integrated, independent, autonomous transportation body will be set up to handle all traffic questions.

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Nova Scotia

School of Surveying: Shortage of land surveyors has prompted Nova Scotia Department of Education to open a school of surveying at Lawrencetown, Annapolis Valley. School offers one year concentrated course which usually requires four years university and two additional years at technical college. Guiding Department of Education in shaping policy is an advisory committee representing engineering profession, industrial employers of surveyors and Department of Lands and Forests. A postgraduate course in aerial surveying is also being considered. Tuition is $30 a year with students boarding themselves.

Co-op Turkeys Profitable: On Nova Scotia's French Shore where ranch-raised foxes once barked a red-ink chorus, turkeys now gobble a song of profits. Switch to turkeys started in 1945 and flocks increased to an extent where 45,000 will be killed this year. To overcome earth-contacted "blackhead" disease, birds are raised on wire-netting which keeps them off the ground. Growth of industry led to establishment of a central station at Meteghan where killing, dressing, grading and packing are conducted on a co-operative basis. Grading method is designed to ensure raiser of highest market returns through attachment of metal clips classifying birds as to quality.

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New Brunswick

New Auto Association: Acquiring charter of the New Brunswick Automobile Association, a new group, Maritime Automobile Association has been formed. With headquarters in Saint John, new association's board of directors is expected to consist of 10 members—three from New Brunswick, three from Nova Scotia, one each from P. E. I. and Newfoundland, and a secretary and managing director. Advisory committee may also be set up in each province. New group will assist members in all phases of motoring, compile and distribute road maps and bulletins; help develop tourist industry by close co-operation with travel bureaus in the four provinces.

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Prince Edward Is.

$2 Millions Bond Issue Sold: Prince Edward Island has sold a $2 millions bond issue to a syndicate of the Bank of Montreal, Royal Securities Corp., and Cochran, Murray & Co. Issue at 3%, maturing in 14 years, was sold at 98.786 with yield working out to 3.107%, a little more favorable than a recent issue sold here, costing the province 3.170%. Money will be used to pay off overdrafts incurred for 1949 highway and other capital expenditures, and to cover withdrawals from temporary loans on deposit.

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Newfoundland

Boundary Dispute: Now that iron ore is in the picture, Quebec and Newfoundland are becoming boundary conscious, with Premier Duplessis claiming two thirds of the development is in that part of Labrador which belongs to Quebec. Premier Smallwood says it is the other way 'round but is willing to sit down at a conference table and talk things over peaceful-like. Disputed off and on since 1763, when the French ceded Canada to the British, the Labrador-Quebec boundary was finally fixed by a Privy Council ruling in 1927 with result that the dividing line was moved inland from its former position and 102,000 square miles added to Newfoundland-Labrador territory. Quebec wasn't satisfied with the ruling then—is less so now.

Co-op Bus Line Takes Over: Young man with a flair, Max Poyntz, 31, of Victoria, B.C., has talked St. John's city council into granting a six-months franchise on a bus service which he organized and demonstrated as workable. Starting after regular bus line lost its franchise through labor troubles, city has been moving around in catch-as-catch-can vehicles which grew to an organization of 60 owner-drivers. These now become eligible for preferred stock, while public has access to common stock. Co-op's intention is to take over all road transportation in Newfoundland and Labrador, including bus services in Corner Brook and Grand Falls. Drivers turn over 10% of their daily take, estimated at $16 a day at 10 cents a fare.

DAVID ABELSON

has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales, Bruck Mills Ltd., Montreal.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE issue of $138,000 3¼% debentures has been sold to Canadian Bank of Commerce and J. L. Graham & Co. Price paid was 101.799 which was the highest of 14 bids received by the city. Net cost of the borrowing is approximately 3.05%. The debentures, issued for hospital purposes, mature serially over the 20 years 1950-1969 inclusive

Industrial Growth

Sun Publishing

Sun Publishing Co., Vancouver, Donald Cromie, publisher, has foundation going in for new 2½-story $200,000 plant and office of reinforced concrete and brick. Installations will include a $400,000 Scott press of 14 units with capacity a 56-page newspaper at an average 70,000 copies an hour. Over-all cost of the expansion is put at about $800,000. The Sun's composing room will remain in the Sun Tower. Mailing and wholesale departments will be in the new building.

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Commercial Alcohols

Commercial Alcohols Ltd., Gatineau Mills, Que., producing industrial alcohol from the sugar content of sulphite pulp waste "liquor," has walls up for a $75,000 plant extension; contractor Anglin-Norcross Quebec. The plant went into production exactly a year ago, ten months later was processing alcohol at 80% of its rated annual capacity of 2 million Imperial gallons (The Financial Post, Oct. 8). It now expands to handle an improved flow of waste liquids from the nearby plant of International Paper. C. G. Kertland is president of Commercial Alcohols.

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Royal Metal

Royal Metal Manufacturing, Preston, Ont., metal furniture, this week receives contractors' tenders for a 2-story steel and brick extension to its branch plant in Galt, Ont.; architects Barnett & Rieder. Foundation construction is under way by Thomas Construction.

• • •

Consol. Textiles

Consolidated Textile Mills, Montreal, is completing construction of a $20,000 plant extension in Joliette, Que.; architect Max W. Roth; contractor Main Construction. The new 2-story unit adds about 7,500 sq. ft. to the Joliette plant, which was built only two years ago.

• • •

Supreme Refineries

Supreme Refineries Ltd., c/o I. B. Chittenden, 523 Twenty-fourth Ave., Calgary, reports plans for possible early building in Calgary of oil refinery units at about $100,000, including pumphouse, boiler plant, laboratory and office. Location reported is 58th Ave., at 22nd St.

• • •

Daly & Morin

Daly & Morin Ltd., Lachine, Que., near Montreal, window shades, built a substantial addition to its plant in 1947. Now, it has foundation going in for another, this time about 22,000 sq. ft., 4 stories and part basement, steel, concrete block and brick; architects Luke & Little; contractor Louis Donolo Inc. There will be further substantial expansion of employment on completion of current building.

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Ramsey

Ramsey Accessories Manufacturing of Canada, Toronto, piston rings, retaining rings, grease seals etc., recently began building a $15,000 extension to plant, 1 story, concrete block and brick; contractor R. G. Godson Construction.

• • •

Dom. Bridge

Dominion Bridge Co.'s Dominion Engineering Works Ltd., Lachine, near Montreal, has foundation going in for 75,000 sq. ft. extension to shovel shop and main plant building, 1½ stories and part basement, structural steel, reinforced concrete and asbestos-cement construction; contractor Robert M. Miller Construction.

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Dussault

W. Dussault, owner and builder, has walls going up for a new $35,000 furniture factory on Montreal's Chapleau St. About 15 will be employed on completion.

• • •

Fabergé

Fabergé Perfumes (Canada), Toronto, President C. G. Carmichael, is scheduling May or June completion for its new plant in suburban Etobicoke township. Foundation is going in on Queen Elizabeth Way; architect John B. Parkin Associates; contractor Richard & B. A. Ryan Ltd. Outlets for Fabergé products have been opened by Carmichael in most of the sizeable towns and cities across Canada, though the enterprise was launched in rented quarters only 18 months ago. Landscaping—including a reflecting pool, and a water-surfaced roof for summer cooling are among architectural features of the 15,000 sq. ft., steel, brick and glass structure. Fabergé of Canada is a subsidiary of Fabergé Inc., New York.

• • •

Gair

Gair Co., Canada, Toronto, President & General Manager George W. Brown, has plans in preparation by David Shepherd and R. L. Powell, consulting engineers, for 33,000 sq. ft. extension to its Dominion Mills division plant on Toronto's Polson St. The extension will provide for a new beater room and paper warehouse.

At its London, Ont., container plant, Gair is completing construction of a 33,000 sq. ft. extension; engineers M. M. Dillon & Co.; contractor Canada Construction, Toronto. This addition, according to President Brown, "will house more modern equipment to get added production without much additional manpower—unless we go to two or three 8-hr. shifts."

• • •

Gurney

Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, is improving its plant in St. Laurent, near Montreal, with addition of a 5,000 sq. ft. wood and steel, $15,000 loading platform; contractor Foundation Co. of Canada. Gurney makes stoves and furnaces, hotel and institution ranges, boilers and radiators, with plants in Toronto, Montreal and St. Laurent.

• • •

Ganong

Ganong Bros. Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B., confectionery and paper boxes, A. D. Ganong, president, has foundation going in for a 3-story, 27,000 sq. ft. steel and brick plant extension, scheduled to be completed about May or June. New wing provides for expansion of machine dipping, hand packing, storage and shipping. There will be "some" rise in employment.

• • •

Grenache

Grenache Inc., St. Damien de Brandon, Que., is reported considering possible early building of a $55,000 factory and warehouse in Joliette, Que.

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"What to Give the Lady for Christmas"

MAY WE SUBMIT FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

AN ANTIQUE CHAIR . . . . . . *to fill that empty space in her living room or boudoir*
A CHINA FIGURINE . . . . . *for her china or curio cabinet*
A SILVER OR CHINA TEA SET . . *for afternoon entertaining*
A SILVER WINE TASTER . . . . *for her use as an ash tray*
A CHEST OR TABLE . . . . . *for her continual admiration*
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How long is 45 years?

IN SOME FIELDS, a 45-year-old firm would be regarded as an infant enterprise, struggling against its more entrenched competitors. But, in the automotive world, 45 years covers almost the entire history of an industry that has changed the pattern of our lives.

Forty-five years ago, young men with big ideas—such as R. E. Olds, founder of Reo—tinkered patiently, trying to make a sputtering engine propel a vehicle without the aid of a horse. During the years that followed, Reo developed and introduced outstanding improvements in commercial transportation that have been adopted by the entire industry.

For instance . . . electric lights and starter . . . balloon tires . . . internal hydraulic brakes . . . crankcase ventilation . . . aluminum-alloy pistons . . . constant mesh transmissions . . . dry-disc clutch . . . and so on.

And in this, Reo's 45th anniversary year, Reo is making history again . . . this time with news of one of the most important contributions to truck progress ever made — new standards for speed, power, endurance and economy. Reo Motor Company of Canada Ltd., Leaside, Toronto, Ontario.

REO
TRUCKS AND BUSES
BUILT, SOLD AND SERVICED IN CANADA

How the Stock Yield Trends Have Shifted

Under 1949 Highs, But Trend Upward Since October

By JAMES H. JOYCE

Yields obtainable on preferred, bank, common and mining stocks are all lower than their June 1949 highs but yields on common stocks and mining stocks have shown a slight upward trend since the end of October.

Yields on preferred stocks and common stocks are now higher than at the end of 1948; those on bank stocks and mines are lower. Preferred stocks now yield 5.2% more than at the first of 1949; common stocks 3.1% more; bank stocks 6.0% less and mining stocks 8.2% less.

[illegible] yields on common stocks remain at high levels and were increased during the year despite a rise of 8.7% in the D.B.S. index of common stock prices in the same period. Year-end extra dividends would account for some increase in yields this year-end. The Nesbitt, Thomson index of dividend payments rose to a new all-time high in December.

Why do stocks not sell higher when a yield of 6% or better is obtainable from them and when bank deposits are at such high levels? Competent estimates of 1950 business outlook point to maintenance of industrial activity in the United States and consequently in Canada at or near present levels. Reflecting these factors there has been some investment buying of stocks which has carried prices of some up to new 1949 highs.

Uncertainty, however, still remains the dominant factor affecting investors' decisions. The main reasons for this are:

(1) The international political situation.

(2) The international trade outlook.

(3) Likelihood of soft spots in the Canadian economy next year due mainly to the export situation (The Financial Post, Dec. 3).

(4) Prospects that the return of more competition in domestic business may be reflected in lower corporation earnings.

Against these factors, investors are weighing the 10% credit from dividend income given them in the last budget against income taxes; forecasts that 1950 is likely to be a good year and a hope that corporations may tend to pay out a larger portion of earnings in dividends now that many expansion programs have reached or are nearing their end.

Indicative of the uncertainty, however, is the comment of a prominent wholesale grocer who, when asked his opinion of 1950, stated:

"I do not feel equal to making predictions for 1950. The huge bank savings deposits, the spectacle of commodity prices remaining unduly high despite accumulating stocks, the keen competition at cut prices to increase sales volume in a vain effort to offset increased operating expenses, and the signs that our declining export business will soon be felt in our domestic market, in the main, are too contradictory to prompt a cautious person to broadcast his opinions."

One important factor affecting investors' decisions may be seen in the difference in return between the yield on stocks and that on Dominion of Canada bonds. Here again preferred stocks and common stocks show a higher differential now than a year earlier. The 3.49% better return available from common stocks compares with a yield diffential of 3.12% a year earlier and is 3¾ times the yield differential of 0.92% in May 1946 when common stocks were selling at their highest. The yield differential for three groups—preferred stocks, common stocks and mining stocks—is greater than the yield obtainable on Government of Canada 3% perpetuals.

The yield obtainable on Government of Canada bonds—the safest of all securities—is an important factor for all investors. The current yield of 2.82% at the offered price on Government of Canada 3% perpetuals (the best issue for comparison with stocks) is 6% under its 3.00% level of December 1948. A comparison of this yield differential for the four groups over a period of years indicates as follows:

DIFFERENCE IN YIELD AS COMPARED WITH DOMINION 3% PERPETUALS

	Dec. 1949	Dec. 1948	Dec. 1947	Dec. 1946	At 1948 low yield	At 1937 low yield	Change from 1946 low
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Preferred	3.26	2.78	2.54	1.79	1.40	1.90	+132.9
Banks	0.93	0.99	1.08	0.60	0.36	0.75	+158.3
Common	3.49	3.12	2.89	1.97	0.92	1.07	+279.3
Mines	2.96	3.30	1.71	1.78	0.82	2.23	+261.0

The better yield obtainable from stocks as compared with Government of Canada bonds would be further increased if allowance were made for the 10% tax credit from dividend income granted Canadian investors paying income tax in the last budget.

How Yield Varied

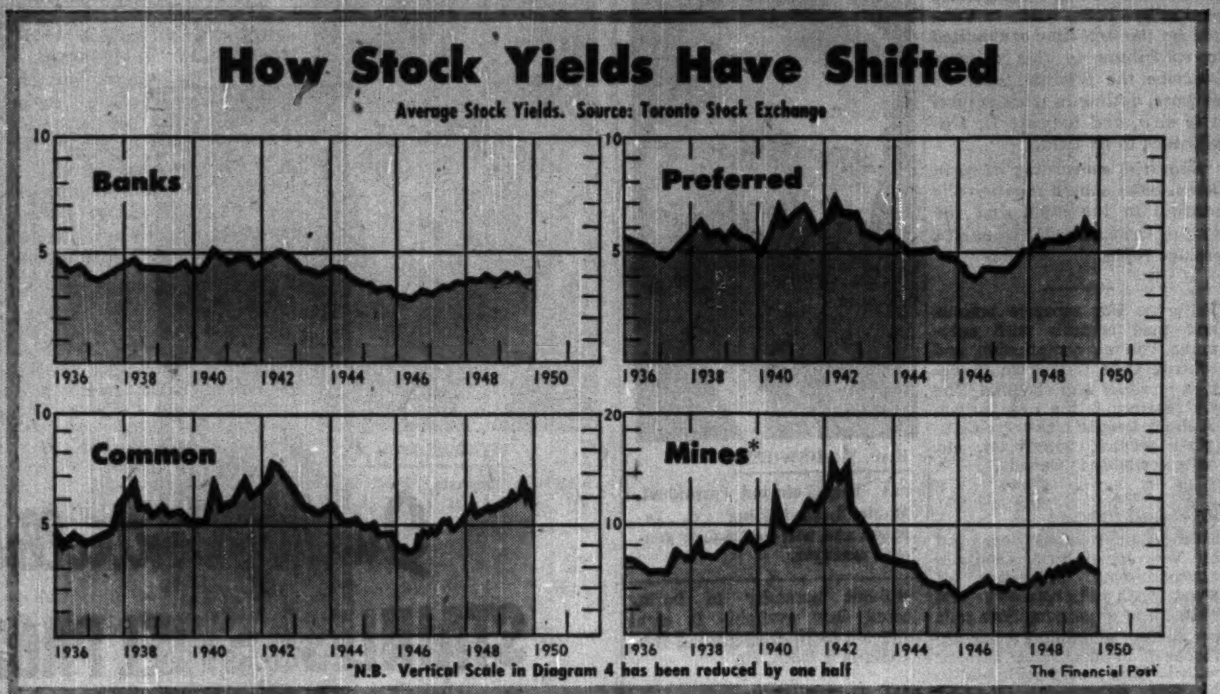
Changes in the actual yield obtainable from the four groups of securities are shown in the accompanying chart. It shows:

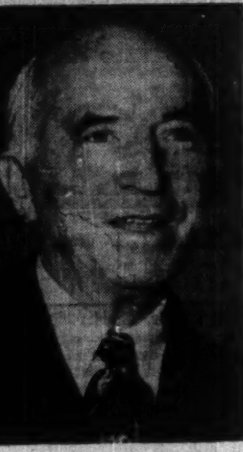
(a) **Preferred stocks**, average yield rose from a low of 4.13% in June, 1946, to its September, 1946, level of 4.56%; then after steadying and declining later in the year, slipped down in the first six months of 1947 to a 5.10% basis. It improved slightly to the middle of August, 1947, and then dropped to a 5.35% basis at the year end. In 1948, it dropped to a 5.84% basis in March; recovered up until May, and then slid off to end the year at a 5.78% basis. In 1949, the yield increased to a high of 6.79% in June, dropped and has since recovered to a 6.08%.

(b) **Bank stocks** went from a low yield of 3.09% in February, 1946, to a 1946 high yield of 3.49% in October, subsequently recovering to yield about 3.30% by the year end. Then the yield on bank stocks slid off to around a 3.50% level by the end of April, 1947, where they held until the middle of September; then dropped off gradually to a 4% basis by the end of March, 1948, fluctuated around there to end the year at 3.99%. Bank stocks have shown a steady drop in yield from a 1949 high of 4.01% in the middle of June to a present level of 3.75%.

(c) **Common stock** yields have gone from their 3.65% low of May 1946 to a high of 4.78% in December that year. Their yield fluctuated in 1947 to reach a yield of 4.84% in the summer but subsequently slid off in the fall of 1947 to end the year yielding 5.74%. Common stock yields slid off further to 6.29% by March 1948, subsequently recovered but later declined again and subsequently recovered to 5.42% in June, subsequently sliding off again at the end of the year yielding 6.12%. In 1949 common stock yields went to a high of 7.06% the middle of June, since recovered to 6.09% the middle of October but have lately started sliding again to reach a yield of 6.31% currently.

(d) **Mining stock** yields increased from a February, 1946, low of 3.55% to a September, 1946, high of 5.10%; then after returning to 4.10% basis in February, 1947, the yield fluctuated up to a 4.45% basis at the end of June, dropped to 4.05% by the middle of November, 1947, and then gradually moved up to end 1948 yielding 6.30%. After recovering slightly in January and early February the yield on mining stocks dropped to a 1949 low of 7.72% the middle of June and has since recovered to 5.70% by the end of October and are now yielding 5.78%.





DAVID D. DUNKELMAN

David D. Dunkelman, President of Tip Top Tailors, Limited, Toronto, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Associated Clothing Manufacturers. The Association represents the leading clothing manufacturers of Canada in all matters related to the welfare of the industry. Mr. Dunkelman founded Tip Top Tailors Limited in 1911 and his firm today is the biggest single manufacturer of men's and women's clothes in Canada. *

Tax Conference Studied Double Taxation Problem

The treatment of corporate earnings was the main study topic of the third annual Tax Conference of the Canadian Tax Foundation, held in Montreal recently. The two-day discussions covered the controversial "double tax" on dividends, treatment of undistributed earnings, special problems of family owned companies, and the position of nonresident investors in Canadian enterprises. A separate session was devoted to reviewing the principal features of the new income tax legislation which Parliament adopted just before it adjourned.

It was generally agreed that the corporation income tax does not rest on the company as such, but falls on individuals who are associated with its business, either as owners or customers, or possibly as employees. Many believed that the corporation income tax has tended to increase prices in its total effect, but the circumstances vary from one case to another.

As the income tax on companies is a charge before the progressive personal income tax on shareholders, the return on risk investment in corporate enterprise has to pay more in taxation than income earned in other ways. Looking ahead to the possibility of less prosperous times, this is why the Government has been committed since the end of the war to reducing this unfavorable bias, it was felt. The first step was taken in the March, 1949, budget by the introduction of a 10% tax credit on dividend income received by individuals in Canada.

Study Other Approaches

One group at the Tax Conference considered other possible lines of approach to this problem. The members had before them alternative suggestions put forward in an unofficial analysis prepared by the Foundation's staff as a basis of discussion. The choice lay between the moderate approach initiated by the budget this year and more radical reform to be undertaken either by confining taxation of a company to its retained earnings, or by treating the existing tax as a withholding payment on dividends, which has always been the standard British method.

The first proposal put forward by the Foundation's staff follows the existing law in presuming that all retained earnings are ultimately distributable and taxable in the hands of shareholders. But it ensures at the same time that if distribution is deferred indefinitely — i.e., if capitalization ensues in effect — they will have borne tax in the hands of the company at the corporate rate effective when they were earned.

The second proposal was an extension of the first, not an alternative. It developed this second feature, and put capitalization on a par with distribution as alternatives to be recognized and provided for equally from the start. This plan aimed to provide an option to this effect available as a general rule to all companies year by year.

In the discussion it was recognized that the position of foreign investors is an obstacle to Canada's freedom of action. It is estimated that at least 60% of Canadian dividends go abroad, mainly to the United States. Disturbance of these commitments would be contrary to good faith and wise policy, it was felt. On these grounds, it was agreed that there is much to be said for the type of alleviation introduced in the budget of last March, although bolder solutions may be more attractive on their own merits.

Undistributed Earnings

A second group studied the treatment of undistributed corporate earnings, having regard to their economic function as an important source of equity capital, and to the increased post-war cost of replacing industrial plant and equipment and manufacturing materials.

These questions were closely related to the subject of the third group, who took up the special problems of family owned or closely held companies where the practice of building up a business out of retained earnings generally involves a day of reckoning which may be fatal to the company's continued solvency or independence, as the Report of the Ives Commission demonstrated in 1945. Some temporary relief was introduced at that time, but the group agreed that the situation has become just as serious again and that a permanent remedy is required.

It is known that the Government has been studying the problem with this intention. The difficulties are intricate and full of technicalities, it was recognized. Proposals put forward at the Conference, which varied according to the view taken of other changes that might be made in the existing tax system at the same time, were left as a basis for continued study by the Tax Foundation.

Free and informal discussion of these questions, continuing for two days between professional and business men from all parts of the country, produced emphatic agreement on some points and wide disagreement on others. A report of the Conference will be published by the Foundation, based on the recorded discussions of round-table groups in which 180 accountants, lawyers, business executives and economists took part. Both sides will be covered in the Conference report when it is published in the course of the next two months.

The Canadian Tax Foundation was established after the war by the joint action of the Canadian Bar Association and the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants as an independent body to encourage and undertake study in this field directed to the improvement and better understanding of the tax system. Two previous Conferences have been held on similar lines, the first in 1947 on the draft income tax revision, and the second, last year, on provisions of the new Act relating to the computation of taxable income.

COMPANY REPORTS

WESTERN BREWERIES LTD. net profit for year ended Oct. 31, 1949, was $986,350, up 8.4% from previous year's $910,046. Company reports the most satisfactory year in its history. Volume of sales was maintained, and continued business in the cost of materials, wages and freight rates were offset by operating efficiency, President G. M. Black states.

New machinery is said to be working well and some further additions were made throughout the year. A controlling interest is held in Drewrys Regina Ltd. in Regina, but figures are not consolidated with those of the parent company. Capacity of this plant has been expanded by some 10,000 barrels during the past 18 months.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Oct. 31:	1949	1948
Net earnings	$1,625,552	$1,517,545
Less: Deprec.	122,392	120,472
Inc. taxes	516,810	487,027
Net profit	986,350	910,046
Less: Com. divds.	498,140	430,524
Surplus for year	488,210	479,522
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$3.66	$3.38
Paid	1.60+0.25	1.60

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Oct. 31:	1949	1948
Cash & govt. bds.	$1,418,420	$996,054
Accts. rec.	225,059	287,140
Inventories	518,208	507,101
Total curr. assets	2,161,687	1,790,295
Inc. in allied cos.	1,255,024	1,303,136
Misc. assets*	786,045	459,086
Fixed assets	3,041,973	2,912,966
Total assets	7,244,729	6,465,483
Accts., etc., rec.	330,222	372,117
Taxes pay.	316,498	245,885
Total curr. liab.	646,720	618,002
Depreciation res.	1,555,608	1,441,694
War conting., etc.	......	29,927
Capital stock	1,917,441	1,917,441
Capital surplus	240,023	240,823
Earned surplus	2,884,937	2,218,996
*Incl. ref. EPT	131,517	198,291
Working capital	1,514,967	1,172,293

ARGUS CORP. net profit for the year ended Nov. 30, 1949, was off 3.4% at $984,968. Investment income amounted to $1,181,400 compared with $1,229,571 the previous year. Operating expenses, including interest on borrowed monies, totaled $196,431 compared with $198,379.

During the year Standard Chemical Co. and Massey-Harris Co. increased the rate of dividend on common shares. Canadian Food Products Ltd. omitted the dividend on its common shares in Nov., 1949.

Principal change in investment portfolio during the year was the increase in holding of common shares of Standard Chemical Co. from 225,100 to 250,000 shares. Shareholders will continue to be kept informed of operations of the seven companies in which the company is principally interested through receipt of annual and other statements issued by these companies from time to time.

At Nov. 30, 1949, indicated asset value of the common stock was $12.15 a share as compared with $10.04 at Nov. 30, 1948. After deducting reserve for investments which amounted to $541,563 at Nov. 30, 1949, the asset value was $11.51 a common share. Directors believe that company income will be moderately greater during current year.

Here is the schedule of securities held as at Nov. 30, 1949:

No. of Shares	Security	Indicated mkt. val.
200,000	B.C. Forest Prod. com.	$550,000
330,000	Can. Breweries com.	7,796,250
30,100	Can. Food Prod. A	338,625
46,000	Can. Food Prod. com.	241,500
74,000	Dom. Stores com.	2,488,250
155,000	Massey-Harris com.	3,158,125
198,250	Orange Crush com.	1,289,275
250,000	Stand. Chemical com.	2,031,250
	Other securities having a quoted market value	485,017
		$18,388,292

Sundry investments, at book value not in excess of cost $574,320.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Nov. 30:	1949	1948
Dividends, etc., rec.	$1,181,399	$1,229,570
Less: Gen. & adm. exp.	74,150	74,633
Interest	123,506	123,746
Taxes	♦1,225	11,000
Net profit	984,968	1,020,191
Less: Pref. divds.	225,000	225,000
Common divds.	510,000	510,000
Surplus for period	249,968	285,191

♦Credit adjust. of prior year's taxes.

Note: Profits from sale of investments of $29,686 were credited to investment reserve in 1948. In 1949, $636,110 invest. w/o was deducted from reserve.

	1949	1948
Times Int. Earned	8.97	9.33
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$19.70	$20.40
Paid	4.50	4.50
Common: Earned	0.89	0.94
Paid	0.60	0.60

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Nov. 30:	1949	1948
Cash	$197,404	$204,794
Investments*	†18,126,066	†17,988,648
Other assets	128,200	117,135
Total assets	18,451,670	18,310,577
Bank loan (sec.)	1,250,000	850,000
Divd. payable	183,750	183,750
Accts., etc., pay.	27,899	36,774
Total curr. liab.	1,461,649	1,070,524
Funded debt	2,500,000	3,000,000
Capital stock	13,500,000	13,500,000
Earned surplus	990,021	740,053
*Market value	•18,388,292	•16,442,066
†Less res. of	541,563	1,177,672

•Not including $574,320 in 1949, $639,649 in 1948, cost of invests. having no quoted market value.

BRENTWOOD WATERWORKS DISTRICT, B.C. new issue of $85,000 4% debentures due 1952 to 1969 are being offered at a price of $102.33 to yield 3.75% by Bankers Bond Corp. and Lauder Mercer & Co. Arrangements with the Waterworks District were made privately.

These Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$8,000,000

Pipe Line Tankers Limited

2¾% and 3% First Mortgage Bonds, Series A

Dated December 1st, 1949

Due $480,000 annually December 1st, 1951 to 1964 inclusive and $1,280,000 December 1st, 1965

Pipe Line Tankers Limited was incorporated in November 1949 and has contracted for the construction of two oil tankers. The Company has entered into a charter-party agreement whereby Imperial Oil Limited will charter the two vessels.

The tankers will be used in transporting crude oil or petroleum products in the Great Lakes area and in particular in the transporting of crude oil from the proposed pipe line terminus of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company at the head of Lake Superior to the lower lakes.

A prospectus will be furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited

Profitable Operation

Requires Adequate

Working Capital

THE officers of many business concerns, both small and large, find that changing conditions have brought changes in their financial needs. Working funds which formerly were adequate are no longer sufficient to permit operation at top efficiency. We shall be pleased to discuss with you, ways and means of providing additional working funds as needed.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
LONDON HAMILTON KITCHENER QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto

DU-VAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

I. DAVID IZEN SAMUEL M. IZEN

Mr. Charles Foster, President of Du-val Associated Companies Limited, Toronto, announces the appointment of Mr. I. David Izen as Manager of the Du-val Leather Products Division, with Mr. Samuel M. Izen as Assistant Manager. Mr. David Izen will continue as Manager of Du-val Umbrellas and Mr. Samuel Izen as Manager of Du-val Belts. *

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO

LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870

3% Interest paid on Debentures issued for 5 years.

2% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

ASSETS OVER $25,000,000.

SPORTSMANSHIP IN "CANADA UNLIMITED"

Gala ice revues, big-league stadium games . . . started on a January day nearly a century ago!

It was a big day for the Halifax of 1863: The Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, was to open the new *indoor* skating rink . . . the first in Canada's history.

At the Public Gardens, spectators thronged into the building. As the arena was declared officially open a band struck up. Onto the ice streamed 60 costumed ladies to give an exhibition of fancy skating. Canadian indoor skating had been born. And 44 years later—in 1907—the Toronto Skating Club pioneered ice revues with their first Skating Carnival.

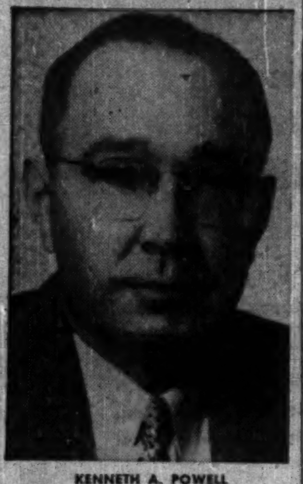
Sportsmanship has always meant much to Canadians. Combined with teamwork, it has made us one of the world's great nations. Together, sportsmanship and teamwork keep your opportunities for work and play in Canada . . . unlimited!

The Canadian Amateur Figure Skating Championships for 1950 will be held at St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 7th, 8th and 9th.

O'Keefe's
BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

F3-503

NATIONAL TRUST APPOINTMENT



KENNETH A. POWELL

National Trust Company Limited announces the appointment of Mr. Kenneth A. Powell as a member of its Winnipeg Advisory Board. Mr. Powell is President of Hallet & Carey Ltd., Edible Oils Limited and Fort William Elevator Co., Vice-President, Lake Shippers Clearance Association and Transit Company, Ltd., Great Lake Elevator Company Limited, Owen Sound, Hallet & Carey Company, Minneapolis, and Forty-Four Gold Mines Limited. *

DUNHAM HEATING MEANS Better HEATING

DUNHAM "Vari-Vac" Differential Heating

provides comfort-level temperatures at all times, in every part of a building, in all weather conditions, under variables in service and occupancy.

DUNHAM PRODUCTS are all made in their entirety in the Dunham Plant. They include Baseboard and Cabinet Convectors, Vacuum Condensation Pumps, Unit Heaters, Valves, Steam Traps.

C. A. DUNHAM CO. LIMITED
1523 DAVENPORT ROAD, TORONTO
"Sales offices across Canada"

RYDER

MACHINE TOOLS

CRANES

MONO-RAIL SYSTEMS

FORK TRUCKS

J. H. RYDER MACHINERY CO. LIMITED
1130 Bay St. Toronto, Ont.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets	$9,273,712.41
Surplus	3,596,934.20
Dom. Govt. Deposit	2,447,256.33

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What's New

New Products, Applications and Ideas Gathered from World-wide Sources or Made in Canada for the First Time

Saves Space

Magic-Fold Wax Paper Box 6½ inches wide is designed to save space on grocers' shelves and in housewives' cupboards. Wax paper is folded double inside box and, when pulled out and torn off, will unfold to 13 in. wide, a full inch wider than wax paper in standard size, in ordinary box, Ohio firm states.

* * *

Flexible Sunglasses

Sunglasses with flexible, adjustable temple shafts can be custom-fitted in seconds to any shape face by merely curving temple pieces to fit, makers state. Adjustment feature made possible by thin metal inserts in the temple pieces which flex with slight hand pressure. Frames will not break no matter how they are pulled or stretched, it is claimed. Frames come in several colors or two-tone combinations of Lumarith, a Celanese acetate plastic.

* * *

Tip-Proof Baby Cup

Tip-proof baby cup, weighted at bottom, is molded of tasteless, tough, chip-proof Lumarith. Has transparent disc with small drinking and air holes which fits in the cup and keeps fingers out, Los Angeles maker states.

* * *

Burn-Proof Oven Mitts

"Mintex" burn-proof mittens, offered by Toronto firm, are said to eliminate all danger of hand burns, blisters, scalds, because of asbestos facing. Hottest dishes, pots and pans may be handled with perfect safety and freedom, it's stated. Come in a variety of colors, trimmed with bright-colored cloth and are lined with non-creeping material. Sold to stand innumerable washings without impairment of appearance or efficiency.

* * *

Zipper Comes Apart

Zipper which can't tangle in clothes is offered by New York company. Fixed retainer at bottom of slide is swivel case that turns to an open position. When swivel is opened, the zipper can be pulled apart to untangle the cloth.

* * *

Protects Bumper

A bumper bumper offered by Milwaukee firm protects the protector of auto grille work. Fastening clips hold the rubber guard to top and bottom edges of the regular bumper.

* * *

British Hearing Aid

The "Belclere" Monomite, hearing aid manufactured by English firm, is guaranteed for five years against all possible defects in components or workmanship. Miniature-size instrument (3¼-in. x 2½-in.) weighs less than six ounces, including batteries. Has separate volume and tone controls with automatic volume compression and control. Case is modern in design of silver and rhodium. The "A" battery is the new British Kalium long-life battery. Complete service, accessories, etc. now available in Canada.

* * *

Manufacturers of products which are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respect it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Enquiries concerning items in this column should mention the heading to the item, and the date of issue in order to ensure prompt reply.

Safe Ladder

"Wood-Lume" ladder developed by New Jersey firm, combines nonconducting properties of wood with lightness and strength of aluminum. Side rails are spruce; aluminum rungs are recessed in the rails, secured with locking pins. Result said to be safe, lightweight ladder which comes in 10-ft. to 22-ft. lengths, single, or in 20-ft. to 44-ft. extension sizes.

* * *

Fire Blanket

Roller-type fire blanket, developed by Philadelphia firm, protects plant employees in hazardous locations. Roller, which works like an ordinary window shade, mounts vertically on a wall. If worker's clothes catch fire, he runs arm through a loop that hangs from the blanket and wraps the blanket around himself.

* * *

Plastic Slide Rule

Plastic slide rule which can solve problems in flow of liquids in commercial pipes and smooth drawn tubing is offered by Michigan firm. The dimensional stability of the Vinylite rigid sheet plastic insures the accuracy needed in such an instrument, it's claimed. The rule is said to solve the Fanning equation and may be used to calculate pressure drop, pipe diameter or rate of flow of any liquid whose viscosity and density are known. The rule, 10½ in. long and 3¾ in. wide, solves problems in either turbulent or streamline flow and automatically indicates which type of flow exists in a given problem, maker states.

* * *

"Geiger Cans"

Latest use of canning to protect sensitive mechanical and technical devices from damage and deterioration is in case of Geiger counter tubes (used to detect radioactivity) being "canned" in hermetically sealed metal containers. The "Geiger cans" are produced by a New York can company.

* * *

Versatile Saw

Hand saw which is also a complete layout working tool, features plastic handle on which are assembled a level vial, a plumb vial, a wide-range protractor calibrated in 15 degree stages, and outside and inside layout square. Also included is a carbon-steel blade deeply etched on either side of the top with inch and metric rules, and, at the tip, a surface incision point to permit surface cutting without necessity of boring holes. Saw available in eight and ten-tooth crosscut and five-and-a-half-tooth rip.

* * *

Truck Cab Heater

Gasoline burning truck and tractor cab heater features unitized construction which affords instant access to component parts and insures quick, easy service, Cleveland maker states. Spark ignition system said to provide instant starting and positive thermostatic control. Heater operates independently of the truck or tractor engine, thus eliminating hazard of carbon monoxide poisoning, it is stated.

* * *

Protective Painting Method

"Antropahl," a process developed by a Swedish manufacturer, combines an anticorrosive paint and a radical method of application to form a protective coating. Said to have three times the life of existing protective painting methods. System uses a paint made of resins, oils, and waxes but contains no solvents. When cold, mixture forms a waxy mass. Paint is first melted in a spray gun by a heater; then sprayed through flame onto a surface. The mixture bonds with the metal or material to form a hard coating immediately. Surface pores that develop in ordinary paints as solvents evaporate don't have a chance to form in the Antropahl process, it is stated. Can be applied with same results in any climate or season; on damp or wet surfaces the flame dries the receiving surface as mixture is applied; if paint becomes chipped, the rust that forms on the bared metal can't expand and extend under rest of the protected surface, it is claimed.

* * *

Dormant Spraying

By using fuel oil or kerosene as a carrier for the weed-killing chemical 2, 4, 5-T, brush may be controlled by spraying during the dormant season, Canadian firm states. In one test last winter at a concentration of 8,000 parts per million in fuel oil, brush failed to produce any leaves in the spring, it is reported. Farmers will profit from dormant spraying, according to company spokesman, because they can spray when they are least busy with other farm chores and without risk to sensitive crops that may grow near the brush to be sprayed.

K. F. WADSWORTH

has been elected president, Maple Leaf Milling Co., Toronto, and will continue as general manager.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

CUBAN-CANADIAN SUGAR CO. reports net loss of $439,569 for the year ended June 30, 1949, compared with net profit of $174,172 in previous year. Reasons for loss given by President Jorge A. Hernandez:

(1) Continued low and uneconomical sugar yield, the cause of which, apart from unfavorable weather conditions, has been impossible to ascertain, despite repeated efforts to effect a remedy. Production in 1949 represented a decrease of 4.65% from 1948.

(2) Substantial reduction in value of blackstrap molasses. Company's production was down 20.8%. Only about 57% of the 1949 Cuban production, sale of which is controlled by Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, had been sold by August, 1949, and prices were considerably below those of 1948. Price estimated to be received by company for 1948-49 crop is 2.37c. per gal. compared with 11.07c. for 1947-48 crop.

(3) Maintenance of wages by government decree on basis of a sugar price of 4.96c. per lb. despite lower average selling price of sugar. Mill owners were to receive partial compensation in 1948 in refunding of certain taxes but this has not been forthcoming, it is stated, and no compensation was provided for in 1949.

At June 30, 1949, $207,795 was payable on company's long-term debts, payment of which was impossible due to the company's financial situation. This, together with uncertainties facing the Cuban sugar industry in view of increasing world production, resulted in inability of the company to obtain the financing necessary to provide for the preliminary 1950 crop requirements. An offer from Cuban interests to purchase the shares and long-term debts of the company was therefore accepted in August, 1949.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years ended June 30:	1949	1948
Net earnings	†$188,714	$274,156
Add: Other income (net)	†100,171	97,977
Less: Depr.	88,196	88,273
Debt int.	15,094	16,906
Other int.	40,997	33,874
Taxes	‡1,576	49,025
Misc.	7,973	9,883
Net profit & surp.	†439,569	174,172

†Loss or deficit.
‡Credit.

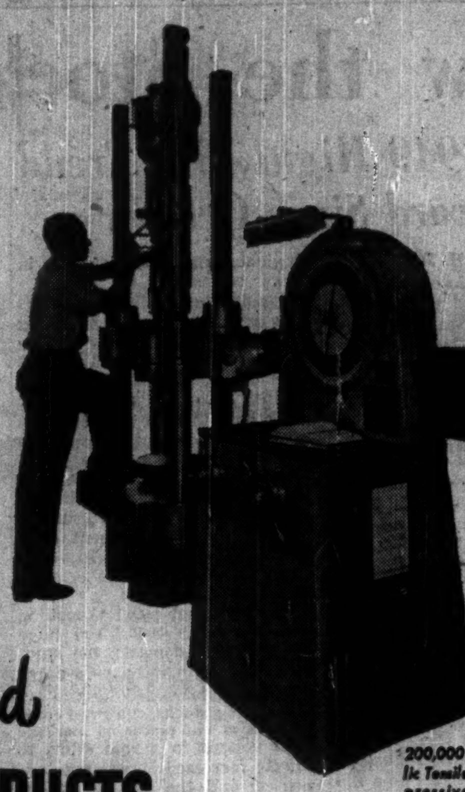
Earnings per share & Dividend Record:		
Common	d$5.60	$2.22

None paid.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at June 30:	1949	1948
Cash	$93,607	$114,478
Accts. rec.	496,366	777,857
Inventories	840,916	849,793
Total curr. assets	1,430,889	1,742,128
Def. charges	88,665	100,040
Misc. assets	487,892	508,706
Fixed assets*	1,863,699	1,906,831
Total assets	3,871,145	4,257,705
Bank loans	1,252,537	962,697
Amortiz. due	207,795	210,314
Accts., taxes, etc., pay.	199,130	299,375
Total curr. liabs.	1,659,462	1,472,386
Funded debt	1,061,870	1,269,665
Capital stock	392,150	392,150
Earned surplus	757,663	1,123,504
*After depr. of	976,375	890,265
Working capital	§228,573	269,742

§Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.



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67 New Industries in Alta. Many Helped By Govt. Loans

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Alberta Industrial Corp., has approved nearly $2.7 millions of loans to companies starting new industries in the province, John Oberholtzer, deputy minister of Industries & Labor, has advised the Alberta Industrial Development Board. The loans were granted after the industries applied to the board and were investigated by the corporation. Loans were granted only to sound industries which were seen as aiding development of the province.

R. R. Moore, deputy minister of Economic Affairs, said 43 new industries were established in the province this year, 19 more than in 1948.

Premier Manning stated that Alberta's basic and principal industries must be supplemented by secondary industries "which are to be brought into the province." He said the current oil boom is free from speculation and is a "steady, progressive development."

Hon. A. J. Hooke, minister of Economic Affairs, affirmed that the Alberta government is opposed to any form of socialization, that it champions free enterprises and that it believes the government should remain out of business except to prevent a monopoly.

World Bank Plans Refunding Issue

International Bank For Reconstruction & Development plans to call for redemption early in January its $100 millions of 2¼% bonds due July 15, 1957 according to an announcement made by President Eugene R. Black. Call price is 101 and payment will be made approximately 45 days after the formal call is made.

A new issue of $100 million serial bonds will be offered through competitive bidding according to Mr. Black: "The new bonds will mature serially in three to 12 years, or at the rate of $10 millions annually. We'll ask for bids on them about Jan. 15 and the sale will be about Feb. 1. We'll deliver the bonds about Feb. 15."

The 2¼% bonds due July 15, 1957, which are to be called, together with a $150 million issue of 25-year 3% bonds were sold at par in July 1947. They were the only two issues ever offered publicly in the United States by the International Bank.

The International Bank For Reconstruction & Development had loan commitments totaling $731,600,000 at Dec. 31, 1949 according to Mr. Black. As of that date it had about $310 millions in uncommitted funds.

TCA Assistant Chief Navigating Officer PETER POWELL, DSO, DFC—joined the RCAF in 1940 and navigated sixty-three bombing raids over Germany and Occupied Europe. He was Squadron Navigation Officer in the famous Pathfinder Force, and later, as a Wing Commander, Group Navigation Inspector of No. 6 Bomber Group. He joined Trans-Canada Air Lines in January, 1946, and was soon promoted to Assistant Chief Navigating Officer of the line. Now he is continually making check flights to see that the highest navigation standards are maintained.

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The Financial Post

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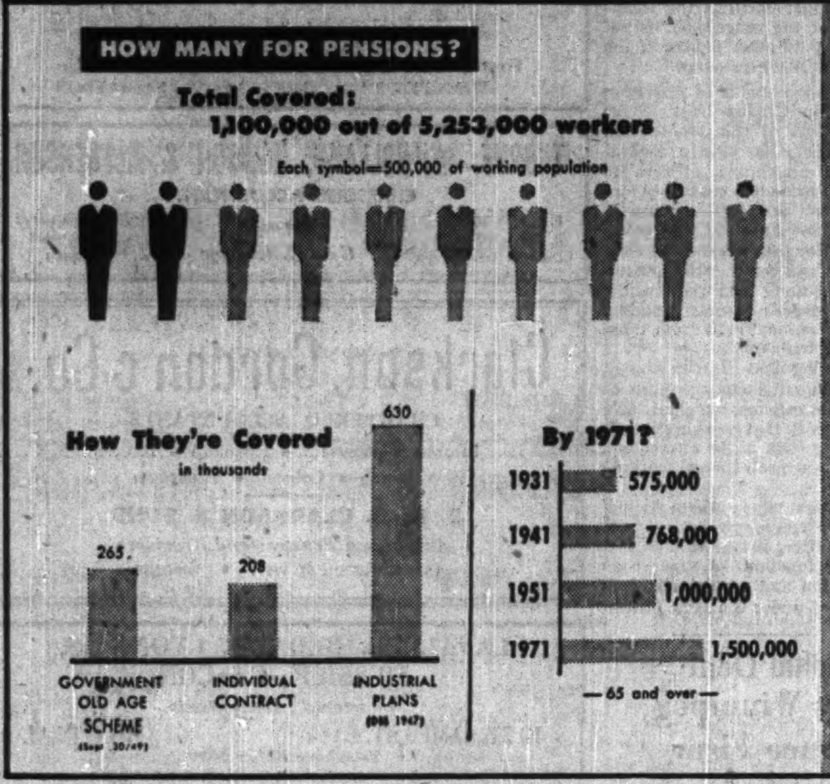
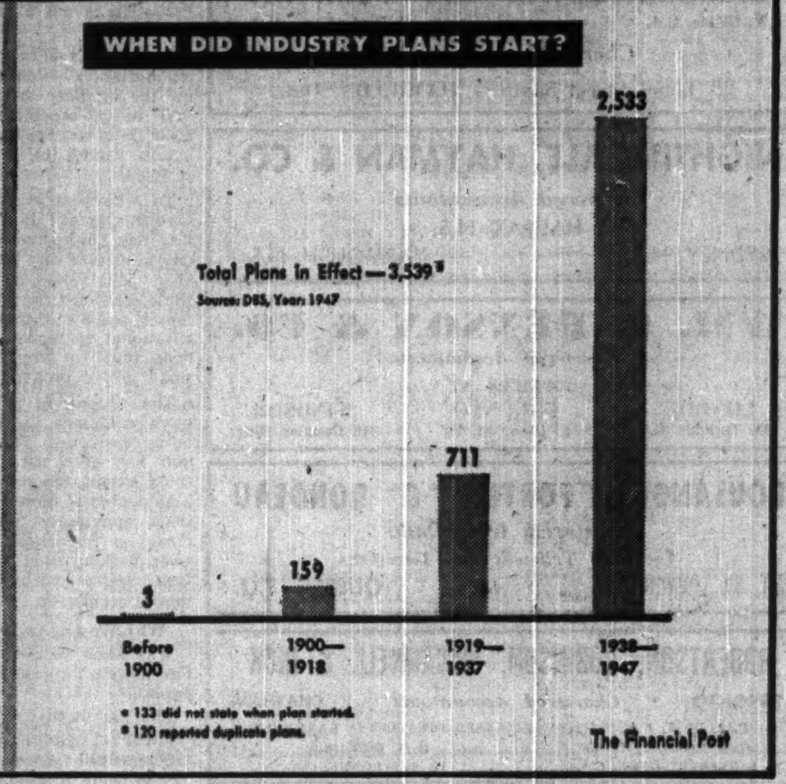
1950: Year of Turmoil over Social Security





Unions Fighting to Get Into Driver's Seat

By RONALD WILLIAMS

A year or so ago, pensions and social security were far from the top of the Hit Parade of Canadian public issues.

Now the security theme is everywhere.

And because the tune being played affects government, business, and every private individual, rich or poor, nearly everyone is listening.

Labor is doing most of the song plugging at present. This coming year, they will be pushing it even harder, in Canada at least.

Labor's security campaign drive is laid on in three major industries for 1950: automobiles, steel and rubber. Ford of Canada had already been sold: only the price remains to be settled.

The short-range goal is $100 a month pensions at 65. The long-range: all-inclusive government-run social security from cradle to grave.

"Security" has suddenly become a key union principle. And, as a veteran union man said; major strikes have invariably been over principles not wages. With "security" the big new principle to be fought for, 1950 may see a good deal of trouble and turmoil.

The shape of things to come may have been indicated in Toronto this week, CIO Steelworkers who want $100 non-contributory pensions, threatened to seek an injunction to stop a Leaside firm putting in a contributory scheme which it hadn't consulted the union about.

The union has taken the stand that pensions are now subject to union-management negotiation, pointing to a United States Supreme Court ruling to this effect. If the Leaside firm insists on going ahead, the union indicates it would seek permission to prosecute on charges of unfair labor practices.

At the same time, two firms which operate the famed Niagara Falls Whirlpool Rapids Bridge became the first Canadian companies to grant $100 noncontributory pensions.

No one knows just how much "security" will cost. It's already an expensive item. Last year, for example, the Federal Government alone spent some $700 millions on one form of social security and another. (See accompanying table for breakdown.)

Federal old-age pensions of $40 with today's means test roughly cost $100 millions. And this only gives benefits to 275,000 persons 70 and over. Yet there are 625,000 people over 70. If the qualifying age is lowered to 65, there would be one million eligible.

To give all $100 a month at 65 without a means test would cost $1.2 billions a year. This would just about eat up the total current yield from all direct taxation, including succession duties. Just to give all $40 a month would cost $500 millions annually.

By 1971, the pension bill would be half as big again, whether paid for by the Government, industry or a combination of both; because the proportion of older persons in our population is increasing sharply.

In 1931, there were only 565,000 who were 65 and over; 1941 there were 767,000; 1951, a predicted one million; 1971, 1.5 million.

Despite the astronomical costs, Ottawa is lending a receptive ear to the "security" tune. A Dominion-provincial conference, called for next September, may come up with a major change: contributory pensions for everyone, rich or poor, against today's noncontributory system with the means test.

Right now the "security" issue in Canada is all tangled up.

One big question mark: Where's it going to come from?

The Federal Government is already engaged in providing "security." It is committed by election promises to give more "security." It is politically popular with the mass of voters to hand out "security."

Employers for a long time have been operating various kinds of "security" schemes for their employees. The past 10 years has seen an enormous growth in corporation pension plans.

How Does Business Feel?

Will company pension plans increase in number, in the size of benefits they provide and in the number of employees they cover.

Here the answer from industry varies considerably. It depends on a number of factors. How's business going to be in the years ahead? What are wages and costs going to be?

That sums up the answer from one group. They make it clear they are as much in favor of "security" and pensions as anyone else, but they are concerned too, about the realities of paying for them.

For another group of businessmen, Edgar Burton, president of Simpson's Ltd., spoke recently when he said:

"Economic freedom without a large measure of security for the individual is no longer acceptable to most Canadians. This being the case, it seems clear to me that businessmen must decide very soon whether they want a welfare state such as the Socialists advocate, and which can lead only to dictatorial power in the hands of a few, or whether businessmen large and small will meet these new responsibilities."

Bluntly, Mr. Burton said that if business doesn't provide a large measure of social security, then government will.

But Mr. Burton regards this with apprehension:

"The more we ask from government, the more powers we must give to government. It is definitely the pathway to rule by compulsion. It is a sure means of getting not more, but less democracy; not a higher but almost certainly a lower standard of living for all."

Mr. Burton suggests that businessmen must make determined efforts to stabilize employment that they must assist in underwriting retirement security.

That, says Mr. Burton, is "perhaps the greatest challenge to industry today. Welfare enterprise should not be approached by businessmen grudgingly, or as charity with no return. But it should be undertaken positively — the best investment in the world."

Can business find the money to do so? Business, says Mr. Burton, has found answers to many more difficult problems. It can solve this one too.

Forbes Magazine of Business recently expressed — if rather cynically — somewhat the same point of view when it said of the pension drive by unions in the U. S.:

"The accent has shifted at least temporarily from government as purveyor of 'security' to private enterprise. By knocking on the gates of business for pensions instead of trying to usher them in with sheer vote-powers, labor may be presenting business with a chance to grasp some of the initiative and prestige it has lost in recent years."

Here's Union Position

Canadian labor unions are now following the lead of U. S. counterparts in pressing for "security."

From where it comes — business or government — labor isn't concerned as long as they get it.

What union leaders are concerned about is bluntly stated in a memorandum of the Canadian Congress of Labor to its affiliated unions.

"Since employers tend to introduce pension and health plans in order to either stave off union organization or to draw their empoyees' loyalty away from the union to themselves, it becomes doubly important that the role of the union in elaborating, demanding and negotiating for these demands be clearly established. . ."

The Ontario Federation of Labor (CIO-CCL) puts labor's argument even more bluntly: "If the union fights for the plan, gets it installed, has its representatives on the board, then every time an employee thinks of his pension, he'll thank the union."

Why the current uproar over pensions? Most of the noise is, and will be coming from organized labor.

But the "security" problem is one which has been and is now particularly getting a great deal of attention from management.

Why so much emphasis by unions now?

Squeezing out higher wages was making labor unionism unpopular with consumers with the business cycle apparently at its peak. A last squeeze for pensions rather than more wages looked to the union leaders as good strategy.

Because pensions defer spending, it could be claimed that the pension drive was noninflationary whereas more wages (most of which would be spent at once) would be inflationary.

But the final and formal accolade for the pension drive — the thing which did most to change the pension drive from a whimper into a roar — was the report of President Truman's fact-finding board which investigated the U. S. steel industry.

There the key sentence was: "The concept of providing social insurance and pensions . . . has become an accepted part of modern American thinking."

Negotiations with the steel industry broke down. The disastrous strike followed. Pensions — or "security" — came to everybody's lips and the President's special board had stated as an axiom something which a lot of people only suspected or didn't think about before. (In the U. S. steel industry, some individual firms had some form of "security" but the industry as a whole, had done very little.)

Why The Pension Drive?

Other reasons for the pension drive:

A vast increase—250%—during the past decade in the number of Canadian workers in organized labor unions.

A growing sophistication throughout the community as a whole about some elementary facts of economics, e.g., you can't sell

(Continued on page 12)

Social Services Cost $700 Millions

Following is the breakdown given by Labor Minister Mitchell of the $700 millions spent by Ottawa on social services in the 1948-49 fiscal year:

	($ millions)
Department of Health and Welfare	
Family allowances payments	270.9
Old age pensions and pension for blind persons	66.8
Health grants	19.1
Dept. of Veterans' Affairs	
Veterans' pensions	103.0
Veterans' allowances	19.7
Postdischarge rehabilitation benefits	44.8
Re-establishment credits	35.1
Treatment services	34.2
Miscellaneous grants	14.8
Department of Labor	
Government contribution to UIC Fund	20.1
Administration cost, UIC	19.0
Vocational training (including Veterans' Training)	6.3
Government contribution to Annuities Fund to maintain reserve	11.4
Department of Mines and Resources	
Indian Affairs	10.3
Department of Finance	
Government contribution to Superannuation Fund	4.1
Department of Agriculture	
Amount transferred to meet deficit in Prairie Farm Emergency Fund	8.6
Department of Transport	
Workmen's Compensation Payments	.7
TOTAL	688.9

These figures were derived from the Public Accounts of Canada. Costs of administration are excluded except in the case of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, whose functions, in particular the National Employment Service are in large measure a direct social security service, Mr. Mitchell explained. The breakdown was not all-inclusvie.

There might be some question as to the inclusion of certain items, but he felt that in all cases they bear a close relation to social security. He had not included federal government contributions for food subsidies or price stabilization measures.

Pay 'Baby' Bonuses to All of Every Age?

Insurance Official Also Urges Same Tax Rate, Regardless of Income

Plans for social security and taxation which some have termed "novel," "sensational," "most unorthodox," have been set forth by William M. Anderson, general manager, North American Life Assurance Co., and a recent president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

Mr. Anderson has hitherto outlined his views to meetings of tax and social service experts, but they appear in print for the first time in this report for The Financial Post, based on Mr. Anderson's recent address to the Canadian Tax Foundation.

Because of his long and profound study of tax and social welfare policy, and because of his reputation among Canadian policy-makers, the Anderson proposals are of more than passing significance.

Mr. Anderson says, why not consider:

—Payment of a monthly allowance (like baby bonus) to every adult Canadian until 65. And after that an old age pension without a means test.

—Eliminating all personal income tax exemptions.

—Abolishing almost entirely the present progressive system of tax rates (the more you earn the more you pay) and substitute for it a system in which nearly all taxpayers would have their incomes taxed at the same rate, perhaps around 24%. A surtax on incomes over $10,000 might, he thought, be required.

Emphasizing that the amounts of payments mentioned were for illustration only, Mr. Anderson pointed out that on an income of $1,000 (the present personal exemption limit) a 24% tax would yield $240. However, a $20 monthly allowance would offset the whole tax. And an old age pension of $30 would similarly offset the tax on an income of $1,500 (the existing exemption for persons 65 and over).

Thus, below the $1,000 level, the allowance would be a net gain. At $1,000 and above, it would, in effect, be in lieu of present exemptions. In the result, he suggested persons in the lower bracket would be better off.

"I favor," he declared, "an income tax structure where a single marginal rate of tax is used over as broad a band of income as practical."

For support, he drew on an article in "The Economist," Sept. 11, 1943. He quoted it as saying:

"The only tax which can easily be collected from incomes as they arise is one which ignores all allowances and is calculated at a single flat rate . . . But to abolish all allowances (exemptions) would, of course, be monstrously unfair. There is really only one way of escape . . . provide the allowances, not as deductions from income before it is taxed, but as offsets against the tax payable."

Behind Mr. Anderson's thinking is what he sees as a three-fold need:

1. Simplification of our increasingly complex tax structure with its direct and indirect taxation and "transfer payments" by government to individuals in the form of social services such as family allowances and old age pensions. He called these "negative direct taxes" because of the way they interlock with personal income tax in the higher brackets.

2. Removal of the "inequity" in today's highly progressive income tax rates and its damaging effect on incentive to the point where the individual affected questions the value of greater effort or greater risk-taking.

3. A simple, logical and equitable method of financing social security measures.

"It is tremendously important," he declared, "that we sort out all our ideas about taxation in order to arrive at some logical principles that will be widely acceptable."

Taxation, he said, was no longer a predominantly fiscal matter. In the last two decades, there has been a significant change; it has assumed important economic characteristics through its influence on prices, wages, incentives, employment.

But more important, to his way of thinking, has been its development as a political factor, mainly through its increasing use as a social instrument to aid the least fortunate: i.e. — old age pensions, pensions for the blind and now family allowances.

The family allowance system he said, is "admirable in every respect . . . particularly the fact that the system is universal; . . . there is no classification of families by economic position into eligible and ineligible groups."

"I also believe it is sound that the amounts of the allowances are governed only by the number of children and their ages and are not affected by the family's economic position," he said.

Recovery Through Taxation

Part of the $275 million annual cost is recovered through reduced exemptions. He estimates that roughly one-third of all families getting allowances are in tax-paying groups. Through taxation, about two-thirds of the allowances paid to this group are recovered by the government.

Payments of this type, made by a government to its citizens according to a regular and formularized system, can only be described in one way, he said." They are "a negative direct tax."

". . . this point is rather easy to see in the case of family allowances, because of the way in which they interlock with the personal income tax in the higher brackets and because there is no system of contribution identified with them. Their cost is borne by general taxation."

From this, he said, you arrive at the conclusion that this fiscal organism is dominantly a social one. It affects personal incomes and in the process divides the community into two broad groups; those on whom the net direct tax is positive; those on whom it is negative. Because of this the system tends to develop substantial political aspects. In turn, these are aggravated by the complicated nature of the whole tax structure and tax changes which may seem to be arbitrary. Furthermore, he added, we have yet to develop any fundamental philosophy which will serve to explain, interrelate and simplify the whole system of direct taxation, compulsory contributions (unemployment insurance) and transfer payments (family allowances).

"It is doubtful," he added, "if we would have to worry too much if the present situation remained static. (But) already we are delving into such subjects as so-called health insurance and schemes for large scale subsidies of housing costs and rent. But overshading these in importance and difficulty and also in the financial implication, is our old age pension scheme."

Pension Plan in Detail

Here, he went into detail to explain his position on pensions. Today, he said, it is virtually impossible for families in certain income groups to save enough to look after their future.

This has been recognized by the existence of our present old age pension system. The trouble is, it doesn't go far enough. Through its means test, it almost "completely dulls" the incentive to work. At 70, this might not be too important; it would, however, if the qualifying age is lowered.

Furthermore, he doesn't think any pension scheme operated by the community should in any way dampen personal incentive because when it does, it violates what should be the community's objective of full production.

What he favors, he said, is a universal scheme paying $30 to everyone at 65 as a matter of right. He would leave the matter of additional income to the individual or his family. He is for flat (i.e. same for everybody) payments as against graded benefits (the higher the income, the higher the pension). He is opposed to the so-called deferred equity system whereby benefits are related to contributions made.

What he would like is what he calls "social budgeting." It is based, he said, on the premise that in the physical sense, old age pensions on a national scale represent nothing more than the transfer of purchasing power from the current working population to the current retired population. In other words, an extension of the old time system which operated within the family.

He pointed out that this method was the primary proposal made by the Dominion Government to the 1945 Dominion Provincial Conference.

How to Finance Pensions

This brought him to the question of financing.

Present old age pensions and pensions for the blind cost around $100 millions annually. The National bill for family allowances runs into $275 millions. Proposed old age pensions of $30 a month to everyone at 65, regardless of means, would run into $360 millions a year.

This, he added, would consume well over 50% of the total annual current yield from personal income taxes.

"I believe it would be quite illogical to suggest that a scheme of this kind be financed either from general taxation or from an ear-marked portion of personal income taxes," Mr. Anderson maintained.

His suggestion: a proportionate tax on all personal income as a contribution toward pension benefits.

In 1948, total personal income was estimated at slightly over $11 billion. On this basis, Mr. Anderson said, a contributory tax of 3%-3½% would be needed to yield enough to pay the $360 million bill for the proposed pension scheme.

However, because a significant amount of personal income could not be reached by such a tax (mainly through not being deductible at the source), Mr. Anderson thought it might be necessary to set the rate at 4% to reap enough.

In addition, the number of persons 65 and over is increasing rapidly. To meet this increased cost, it might also be necessary to add about one-half of 1% to the rate every 10 years. A somewhat higher initial rate would build up a fund and help to stabilize the rate by equating for the growing pensionable population.

Would Educate People

All told, he estimated a tax of 7% would yield enough to cover pensions and family allowances. Besides finding the money, such a system, he argued, would give the citizen a much clearer understanding of just what was being done. Moreover, it might take a lot of the politics out of taxation policy.

From this 7% figure, he struck a 24% tax rate. "If we are considering 7% tax for transfer payment purposes, this would mean that for persons in the lower income brackets, the marginal tax rate would average close to 24%.

"Why not then," he asked, "give some consideration to a proportional tax of say, 24% striking all personal income?"

"This would mean," he said, "that we would levy a 24% proportionate tax on all personal income with deduction at the source wherever possible. But correspondingly, we would use a system of personal allowances of $30 a month to persons age 65 or over and $20 a month to all other adults except the extremely small minority who, though able to work, might refuse to do so because of the benefits and to whom the allowances would be denied."

Under this system, Mr. Anderson said he didn't think it would be necessary to levy additional taxes (he called them surtaxes) until a fairly high level of income had been reached: certainly not under $5,000; probably not under $10,000.

The marginal tax rate, he said, would apply to a broad band of taxpayers. He estimated that probably as many as 95% of all income recipients would be subject to the same marginal rate.

This, he said, would have the three-fold effect of: (a) neutralizing the present stifling effect on incentive; (b) bringing about a logical taxation system which would be simple, understandable, equitable and practical, and (c) finding the money to finance necessary social services.

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Probation Key to Better Citizens?

Social Service Worker Analyzes Problem in Reform Plan

Stuart K. Jaffary is associate professor, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and president, the Canadian Penal Association.

By special arrangement, The Financial Post herewith gives a digest of an article in the Canadian Bar Review.

Should Canadian courts adopt to a greater extent the granting of probation to offenders? Experience has proven the value of probation; what are some of the objections?

"Money costs, high as they are, are but the beginning of the tangible costs of crime in terms of policing, damaged property, injuries to people, loss of productive time and other factors," says Mr. Jaffary. "But another cost cannot be valued in dollars. This is the widening circle of social distress and disaster that follows on the commitment of a father of a family. It is persistent, inescapable and destructive.

By STUART K. JAFFARY

Probation is not punishment. Probation is not a reduction of punishment.

Probation is an opportunity for rehabilitation — an opportunity for the offender to demonstrate that he is capable of making good. This positive aspect of probation cannot be too strongly stressed.

To what extent is probation used in Canada? It is likely that less than 1,500 persons are placed on probation in Canada each year. This would be but 3% of those convicted for indictable offenses, and 6% of those given institutional sentences. It is evident that we are yet making small use of probation.

The record of probation at work in Canada, incomplete as it is, is reassuring. Though probation has been used only to a small extent, the record shows a high degree of successful completions, apparently few later offenses, a remarkable saving in costs, both by stabilization in the first instance and by the prevention of recidivism.

Why We Lag in Probation

Why have we not used probation more? Two answers are apparent.

The first is that our Canadian "system" of handling offenders is fundamentally irresponsible. It is irresponsible because it is broken into so many separate bits and pieces that real responsibility cannot be placed. No one authority can be charged with the inefficiency of the system with its high rate of recidivism, its wasteful costs.

The second reason is that the costs of probation are now borne by local government—cities and counties. These governments have been groaning for years for relief from their high administrative costs, and demanding aid from the provinces. They are therefore not likely to add probation services. It is much simpler for them to continue to dump their offenders on the province, which holds the bag. To date only a few of the provinces have realized what an expensive bag the offender is, and what might be done about it through probation.

Too Many Repeaters

The purpose of the criminal law is the protection of the community. Our Canadian communities today are receiving less protection from our penal machinery than they should. High rate of recidivism occurs in the offender group; the cost of repeated handling of offenders in courts and prisons mounts to fantastically high figures. Yet in Canada we have made little use of adult probation as a method of treatment.

For all Canadian penitentiaries, the proportion of repeaters has been close to 80% for years; four out of every five have been in prison before—and will likely return. Penitentiaries release some 1,500 each year to return to our Canadian communities; four out of five of these men will continue to commit serious offenses and be returned. Do these results suggest any real protection of the community?

The Archambault Commission (investigating the penal system in Canada, 1938) carefully studied the costs of handling 188 repeaters, each of whom had 10 or more convictions. Convictions averaged 19 per individual; the cost of conviction was $18,000 per individual. Maintenance costs in institutions (an average term of 11 years) added $7,450 per individual; the total cost was $25,450 per individual.

After spending this $25,000 per man on conviction and incarceration, what did we have to show for it? A confirmed criminal, hardened and anti-social, vowing further warfare on the community.

The Modern Viewpoint

The legal theory, now 150 years old, continues to look on every crime as a deliberate, wilful act, performed with full anticipation of the results and therefore one that can be neatly and appropriately punished by a loss of liberty for a specified period of time. In this thinking, the punishment for the act is central; the performer is incidental.

The 20th century view of behavior as a whole is in sharp, humane and realistic contrast. An act cannot be considered apart from the person who performs it.

In this view, social treatment becomes the main purpose of the penal system.

There are three stages in dealing with the offender at which social treatment applies — the courts, the institution and parole.

Probation, operating in conjunction with the courts, is the first point of application. Here it should deal with a large proportion of the young and reclaimable offenders in the community, saving the expense and dubious outcome of the present institutional terms.

The institutions are the second point of treatment. Their present purpose is almost wholly and blankly custodial; in a few there is appearing interest and equipment for social treatment. With the increased use of probation the institutions would receive fewer men. Commitments would take place only after probation had been thoroughly tried and been proved ineffectual; they should then be for periods long enough to let the institution's program become effective.

The third arm of modern treatment is parole. With very few exceptions, every man who enters prison leaves it sooner or later . . . Sound parole practice begins the day the man enters the institution, not when he leaves it.

The Probation Officer

The key to effective probation is the probation officer. Clearly, the relationship between him and the court is one of great importance; the probation officer is a most responsible person . . . He must be a person of good intelligence, good education and good judgment, since he is called on to make many important decisions, decisions as an officer of the court. He must have a sound understanding of human behavior and, to aid this understanding, formal courses in psychology and human behavior are desirable.

He must know the community his probationers live in and the social aspects of this community—the conditions of employment, the conditions of housing, opportunities for education, related social services of which he may wish to take advantage or have his probationer do so. He will, of course, need to know the law under which he works, the organization of the court, and its relationship to other courts in the area and in the province

Our appointments of probation officers in Canada have so far fallen short of this professional level. There has been a disposition by appointing officers to feel that offenders coming before the court are, by and large, rather poor stuff . . . In terms of behavior they involve the most difficult and complicated behavioral situations, and require the highest degree of understanding and professional skill from those working with them.

Assuming that we can recruit and train satisfactory persons as probation officers, we shall have to see to it that working conditions are such as to attract and maintain a professional working force.

In areas where there is not full-time employment for a probation officer it may well be that the two functions of supervision (probation and parole) can well be placed under the same officer.

$739,000 Deal Buys Winnipeg Finance Firm

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Shareholders of Commercial Securities Corp., one of the first finance companies started in Winnipeg, have accepted an offer for sale of the company's office property and current negotiable assets made by Public Finance Corp.

Consideration for the sale is $739,000 cash. The property owned by the Commercial Securities Corp. was the former Alloway and Champion building formerly used as a private bank. The Commercial Corp. was founded in 1921 by the late C. H. McFadyen who also owned the Amphitheatre Rink and the Osborne Stadium. Neither of these properties is involved in the deal.

The Public Finance Corp. is a Manitoba incorporated company with Winnipeg directors. President is W. D. Lawrence, K.C., managing director, John Stein. The company will move its offices to the building being turned over by the Commercial Securities Corp. and will retain the latter's staff.

1950: Year of Social Security

(Continued from page 11)

much stuff to the man who can't afford shoes.

An increasing familiarity with pensions at all social levels. Certainly for the middle-income groups which include a great many industrial workers, high taxes ended the family's hope of being able to provide its retirement fund in the traditional way.

In 1929, a man, aged 40, earning $10,000 and saving $3,000 a year could accumulate $146,000 in 25 years. That would have given him a retirement income of $7,300 a year—something close to his working income.

Today, that same man, under exactly the same conditions, can accumulate only $37,000. This will only yield an annual income of $1,100. Against his $10,000 earned income, that's a drop in the bucket. His standard of living would have to go way down.

For the lower income groups, the truth of this new situation is even sharper. The Canadian wage-earner's standard of living—with car, movies, refrigerator, etc., etc., etc.—makes the job of saving for retirement seem immensely futile.

Pension pressure is mounting also because of the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in our population.

The revolution which has taken place in medicine in the past decade is keeping people alive longer, and the promise of the new drugs ACTH and cortisone promises to still further extend life expectancy.

Since 1931, the number of Canadians 65 and over has doubled. Life expectancy today is 65.18 years for men; 69.05 for women, against 60 for men in 1931 and 62.1 for women.

The official prediction is that by 1971, the 65 and over group will be three times what it was in 1931——and that doesn't take into account recent sensations in the medical world.

One more reason for the preoccupation with "security": the changing nature of our society. It used to be that most of our people worked for themselves. On a farm, they could somehow get satisfaction for their minimum needs until death. Now, the majority of Canadians (about four out of five) work for somebody else. Existence for hundreds of thousands now until normal old age depends not on their ability or willingness to grow food, but on their ability to buy food; not on their ability or willingness to use some ability or skill but on their ability to sell some ability or skill.

What Is Being Done Now

What's being done about "security" now?

Here's an idea of what business and industry is doing.

In 1947, according to a DBS survey, 3,419 Canadian firms had pension plans. Many also had other forms of security. These plans covered 630,000 workers. Since that report was compiled, the total number of beneficiaries of company pension plans has undoubtedly increased very substantially.

It is estimated another 200,000 have their own personal pension arrangement through insurance companies or government annuities.

Then there are 275,000 getting federal old-age pensions.

Add it all up and you get slightly more than one million Canadians already protected against the hazards of old age and disability.

That one million represents about one fifth of our current total working force (5.3 millions) or one seventh of estimated population between 15-65 (7.5 millions).

In other words one in every five working Canadians already has some protection against old age and, in most cases, enjoys other forms of social welfare.

Contributory Or Not?

Should pensions be paid in full by the Government or the corporation or should the beneficiary bear some portion of the cost during his working years?

Again the difference of view is sharp.

Until recently, thinking in the Canadian Congress of Labor was that pensions should be contributory. That view was widespread among employers and even 90% of all Canadian corporation pension plans now in force are contributory. A recent Gallup Poll showed 80% favoring the contributory principle.

But now labor and some corporations have switched their view.

The deal that settled the U.S. steel strike provided for noncontributory pensions. Then came the U.S. and Canadian Ford companies offering noncontributory pension.

For government pensions, the contributory versus noncontributory debate presents special difficulties.

The administrative problems of a noncontributory scheme (keeping track of everybody and his earnings) would be enormous.

Since provinces contribute to old-age pension, any general overhaul of pension plans requires agreement by both federal and provincial governments, hence no important work can be done on the Canadian pension at least until the Dominion-provincial conference called for next September.

Most schemes are contributory, but what about those that aren't. The Steel Co. of Canada, for example, has had a noncontributory plan for 30 years. Last year it put in $1 million, Massey-Harris' scheme is also noncontributory and was also started 30 years ago. This year, 60 M-H employees retired bringing total retirements close to 600. Altogether, M-H has paid out $2 millions in benefits. How are these long-established schemes to be fitted into the over-all picture?

The Means Test

Seriously tangling the current Canadian "security" issue is (a) the fact that Canada has a means test for old-age pension benefits and (b) the union demand (so far) that total pension benefits in Canada be the same size as those in the U.S.

Take the case of Ford. In the U.S. Ford recently agreed to pay noncontributory pension benefits enough to give its pensioners a total pension of $100 a month at 65. With U.S. Social Security paying about $35 a month, this means Ford undertakes to make up the difference—about $65.

Ford of Canada offers a noncontributory pension of $55 a month. But because of the means test in Canada, the pensioner would get only his $55 from Ford and would be ineligible for the $40 old-age government pension. But the union proclaims Ford of Canada must pay the whole cost of a $100 a month pension.

The same predicament now faces other segments of Canadian industry.

Meanwhile, labor is putting the heat on government directly and, through its pressure on industry indirectly, to have the means test for old-age pensions abandoned in Canada.

This move has been initiated by the big CIO steelworkers. It is significant because it conflicts with the pension policy of the equally big Auto Workers in that the steel union wants an "integrated" government and industrial pension as in the U.S. To get it they plan asking industry to join with them to get the Government means test abolished. The proposal has a two-way appeal: (1) the union wouldn't have to go after industry for so much; (2) industry would be better able to meet union demands.

What about the means test?

There is wide difference of opinion even among professional analysts of public fiscal and social policy as to whether or not the means test should be retained.

Welfare Minister Martin says that a noncontributory pension plan without the means test is too costly, an estimated $535 millions for $40 a month at 65. Even if the qualifying age remains 70, the cost would be $300 millions against $100 millions with the means test.

Any scheme which would take about 20% of our total present federal budget would seem pretty forbidding.

What About the Broader Implication?

Industrial pensions, says Russell Davenport in Fortune, are "The greatest opportunity on earth, a realistic alternative to the 'welfare' state."

"Security," he says, "must be assured and if it is to be provided by government, then society slips into socialism.

"The way out . . . is primarily the task of enterprisers, the businessmen. This way out is no mere compromise. It is a new opportunity which, if seized through clear thinking and bold action, can open up a whole new social and economic era . . .

"The way out is not to seek to deny the justifiable demand of the people for the implementation of the Right to Life. Rather it is, by conscious and concerted voluntary action, to transfer the primary responsibility and therefore the initiative from government to private hands. Such a move, if undertaken with enough resolution and on a broad enough scale, would at a single stroke, cut through the Socialist threat and open up a whole new vista of freedom."

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EXPORTING?
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Mexican Light Reorganization Plan Out Soon

The plan of arrangement affecting the securities of Mexican Light & Power Co. and its subsidiaries, Mexican Electric Light Co. and Pachuca Light & Power Co., will be made available to security holders on or about Dec. 29, 1949, F. R. MacKelcan, chairman of the bondholders meetings last week, announced.

It is planned that meetings of security holders will be held on Feb. 14 to 17, 1950 for the purpose of taking formal action on the plan. Notices of these meetings will be published in the press and mailed together with the plan of arrangement to holders of registered securities. Such documents will also be made available in Toronto, London (England) and elsewhere to holders of bearer securities.

The separate meetings of the holders of the 5% first mortgage bonds of Mexican Light & Power Co. and of the holders of the 5% first mortgage bonds of Mexican Electric Light Co. held Dec. 14 were adjourned to Jan. 11, 1950 due to lack of the necessary quorum. At the adjourned meeting the bonds represented thereat will constitute a quorum.

The meetings will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto at 11 a.m. for the company and 3 p.m. for its subsidiaries.

Purpose of the meeting was to consider extraordinary resolutions to extend the maturity date of the respective bonds from Feb. 1, 1950 to July 1, 1950. The extension is being sought because the plan to refund the securities could not be made effective before the maturity Feb. 1, 1950 date.

In connection with the proposed extension of the maturity date Mexican Light & Power has made arrangements with the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, Nacional Financiera S. A. and Federal Power Commission of Mexico for a similar extension of a short-term credit granted to the company in January, 1949, Mr. MacKelcan announced. These arrangements are conditional upon the extension of the maturity dates of the bonds.

Definite rates, representing an average increase of 17.63% over the former provisional rates, became effective Dec. 14 for the company and its subsidiaries, the company advises. This permitted the company to proceed with its plan of arrangements.

British and continental security holders are invited to communicate with Binder, Hamlyn & Co., River Plate House, 12 & 13 South Place, London E.C. 2, England, following issuance of the plan, for further information.

Airlines Offer Atlantic Bargain

MONTREAL (Staff) — The 10 scheduled trans-Atlantic airlines have lopped another chunk off their round-trip fares in a further attempt to develop greater off-season tourist traffic.

New fare, one and one-tenth times the regular one-way rate, gives travelers a 15-day round trip from Montreal to London and return for $407, compared with $493 winter rate and $666 regular.

The new rates go into effect Jan. 1, and round trips must be started not later than March 31. In addition to TCA, airlines which will be putting the new rates into effect will be Air France, American Overseas Airlines, BOAC, KLM, Pan American World Airways, Sabena, Scandinavian Airlines, Swissair and Trans World Airline. Reductions apply to trips from North America to all European cities.

A. C. Leslie Opens New Building in Mt. Royal

MONTREAL (Staff) — New 24,000 sq. ft. warehouse and two-story office building in town of Mount Royal has been opened officially by A. C. Leslie & Co., iron, steel and metal merchants.

Office building, with 10,000 sq. ft. of floor space, has executive and sales offices on the second floor, and accounting, customs and shipping departments on the main floor. Complete lunchroom and kitchen facilities have been provided for the staff.

A 7½-ton crane operates along a 400-ft. track from the interior of the warehouse to the rear of the 163,000 sq. ft. property. There are also two other heavy duty cranes, one with 3½ tons capacity and the other five tons.

Company also operates a warehouse at Toronto, keeps smaller stocks at Timmins and Rouyn for the mining industry.

CNR Will Pay Winnipeg $325,000 Yearly Grant

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — A grant of $325,000 a year in lieu of taxes will be paid by the Canadian National Railways to the city of Winnipeg for 1949 and the next four years. Agreement was approved by the Winnipeg city council on Nov. 28.

Mayor Garnet Colter told council the railways' directors had agreed to increase the grant in proportion to any mill rate boost. If city taxes are reduced the grant will be decreased proportionately.

After 1953 a new agreement will be negotiated. It is the first settlement reached with the C.N.R. since the province turned over railway taxation to the city.

WILLIAM J. FROST

has been elected vice-president of Kenyon & Eckhardt Ltd. advertising agency, Toronto.

Massey-Harris Demand Holds

Although recent revaluations of many foreign currencies have restricted exports, the world demand for farm machinery continues strong and Massey-Harris Co. looks forward to 1950 with confidence, President J. S. Duncan states.

The fiscal period just ended was the most successful in the company's history, sales for the 11 months (to Oct. 31) having exceeded by approximately 21% the record reached in previous 12 months. Preliminary estimates indicate that a substantial improvement will also be shown in earnings.

World demand for tractors, self-propelled combines, and other power implements, has made possible unusually low sales expenses, Mr. Duncan states. Modernization and expansion of the company's various plants has resulted in increased production, and has assisted in offsetting greatly increased material and labor costs.

In view of continued uncertainty as to the values of foreign currencies it has been decided that only the North American operations will be consolidated in preparing the balance sheet and profit and loss account. All other subsidiaries will be shown as investments, and only dividends received therefrom will be included in profit and loss account.

The company has changed the closing of its fiscal year from Nov. 30, to Oct. 31 to conform to the general practice in the farm implement industry. Dividend on the common shares has been increased to $1.50 a share per annum. An extra dividend of $1 per share has been declared payable on Dec. 15, 1949, with the quarterly dividend of 37½c a share.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS LTD. net profit for year ended Sept. 30, 1949, was off 53.6% at $1,208,880. Volume of lumber produced and sold, however, reached a new high, over 200 million board feet. Lower profits resulted from higher production costs boosted mainly by wage increase which went into effect July, 1948; generally lower selling prices and more selective market.

Since company's inception three and one half years ago, it has been necessary to spend large sums on capital account in order to increase efficiency of company's logging and manufacturing operations, to build up reserves of accessible timber, and to provide proper living accommodation for employees engaged in logging operations. Such expenditures amounted to $1,853,000 in the fiscal year. Despite these expenditures and payments on serial debentures working capital was $599,631 higher at year end. Changing conditions affecting company's business will continue to require capital expenditures on a substantial scale, it is said.

Under present world conditions overseas markets cannot be depended upon, and the industry will have to look to the U. S. and domestic market to an increased extent, President E. P. Taylor states. Prospects appear favorable for a continued high level of activity in construction in North America during 1950 and presently the company's operations continue on a profitable basis; the management and sales contract with H. R. MacMillan Export Co. continues to operate in a highly satisfactory manner.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Net earnings	$3,016,891	$5,952,340
Less: Depr.	1,248,289	1,111,085
Depl.	399,759	470,919
Funded debt int.	189,500	197,750
Other int.	3,340	10,202
Amort. bd. disc.	5,250	5,250
Add:		
Prof. on equip. sold	38,427	59,168
Net profit	1,208,880	2,606,302
Less: Divds.	600,000	600,000
Surplus for year	608,880	2,006,302
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depr. & depl.	20.06	30.10
After depr. & depl.	11.36	22.10
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.60	$1.30
Paid	0.30	0.30

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Cash	$1,332,533	$1,345,694
Accts. rec., etc.	1,450,455	1,313,567
Inventories	4,720,659	4,852,783
Total curr. assets	7,503,647	7,512,044
Prepaid exps.▲	243,716	242,242
Misc.♦	1,635,374	2,258,964
Timber holdings	7,199,098	6,933,072
Bldgs. & equip.*	4,702,402	5,061,035
Total assets	21,284,237	22,007,357
Accts., tax, etc., pay.	2,798,092	3,406,120
Bonds due	300,000	300,000
Total curr. liabs.	3,098,092	3,706,120
Def. liability	551,079	800,051
Funded debt	4,800,000	5,100,000
Capital stock	7,475,000	7,475,000
Earned surplus	5,360,066	4,926,186
*After depr. of	3,529,510	2,291,519
♦Incl. ref. EPT	199,590	276,375
▲Cos. report showed this item as current asset.		
Working capital†	4,405,555	3,805,924

†Note—Working capital at Sept. 30, 1948, as defined in bond trust deed was $4,348,166; $4,649,271 at Sept. 30, 1949.

YOU ASKED US

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible with the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinion on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. If more than one enquiry is being sent, subscribers are asked to submit each on a separate sheet of paper, to facilitate research work entailed.

INCOME TAX

Lowest Tax Rate

What is the lowest rate income tax to be levied on 1949 incomes?

The lowest rate provided in the tax schedule under the recent amendments to the act is 15% of the amount taxable provided this amount does not exceed $1,000. If it exceeds $1,000 the tax is $150 or 15% on the first $1,000 plus 17% of the excess over $1,000 but not exceeding $2,000. The tax continues to rise to $269,160 on income of $400,000, plus 80% of the amount by which taxable income exceeds $400,000.

Exemption For Blind

I understand there is a special exemption for income tax purposes for persons who are totally blind. If this is so, what is the special allowance?

A person totally blind at any time in the year is entitled to an extra exemption of $500 in addition to the regular statutory exexempfions allowed, provided that in calculating his excessive medical expenses, he does not claim any amount for remuneration for an attendant on account of his blindness.

INVESTMENTS

Mortgage Discount Ltd.

What is the present status of Mortgage Discount Ltd.? I am a shareholder and understand the company is in process of liquidation.

A company official has informed The Financial Post that Mortgage Discount Ltd. started liquidation proceedings last January and is now awaiting certificate of clearance from the federal department of income tax before making final cash distribution to shareholders. All company assets have been disposed off and cash is in bank awaiting final distribution.

We are informed that, pending any unforeseen difficulties, there will be a cash distribution of around $3.40 a share for the preferred stockholders. There won't likely be anything for the common shareholders.

Can. Dredge & Dock

Please give me the financial picture and some information on Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. What is its position in relation to the St. Lawrence Seaway plan?

Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. common stock is currently selling about $23½ a share as against a 1949 high of $28.50 a share and a 1949 low of $18.50 a share.

If the dividend of $1 per share which the directors declared in March 1949 from the net profit for the fiscal year 1948 and made payable in quarterly installments of 25c on May 2, Aug. 2, Nov. 2, 1949, Feb. 2, 1950 can be taken as indicative of an annual dividend rate, the stock would yield about 4.15% at its current price.

The company is engaged in general dredging work, the contruction and improvement of harbors, canals, breakwaters and channel facilities and other marine work on the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River Waterway and on the Atlantic Coast. It is also engaged in general construction.

Capitalization consists solely of common shares of which there are 94,775 outstanding. The book equity per share amounted to $32.82 at Dec. 31, 1948. Working capital amounted to just under $12 a share at that date.

Earnings per share were $3.29 in 1948 compared with $1.49 in 1947, 38c in 1946, 12c in 1945, a deficit of $1.11 in 1944, a profit of 47c in 1943, and a profit of $1.15 in 1942.

If it is ever decided to go ahead with the St. Lawrence Seaway plan it is anticipated that Canadian Dredge & Dock—one of the larger Canadian companies in the dredging and construction field—would be in a position to enter strong bids on some of the major contracts in connection with this project.

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"More than a million and a half people deal with the Bank of Montreal, and they know that it is not money alone they deal in when they come to us. It goes beyond that. These people have confidence in the Bank; they know that their money is safe with us, and that they will be fairly treated in their business dealings.

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GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager

This is a quotation from the address of the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, at the Bank's recent 132nd annual meeting. If you would like to receive, on publication, a free copy of the complete annual report carrying this address, write to the Bank of Montreal, P.O. Box 6002, Montreal.

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16

Range 1949 High	Low	Div Rate $	Dec16 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Dec. 9	Week end. Dec. 16 H	L	Cl'se
23½	9½	●1.00+†.50		Abitibi	7765	21½	21½	21½	21½
23½	16	1.50	6.8	Do. $1.50 pf.	9636	22½	22½	22	22½
25	19½	1.00+●1.15		Acadia At. A	865	24½	24½	24½	24½
104	96½	5.00	4.9	Do. 5% pref.	125	103½	103½	103	103
15	7	●.50		Acme Glove	200	8	7½	7½	7½
9½	7½	.60	6.9	Agnew Surp.	35	8½	8½	8½	8½
14½	12½			Algoma Steel	13718	14	14½	14	14½
27	25	1.00	3.8	Alum of Can P	835	26½	26½	26½	26½
106½	100½	5.00	4.7	Do. pref.	915	105½	105½	105	105½
110½	108½	5.50	5.0	Do. 5½%	20	110½	110	110	110
2.75	1.55			Gen. Bakeries	875	2.50	2.62½	2.37½	2.50
29	16½	1.00	3.5	Gen. Prod. A	80	27½	29	28	29
18½	13	.80+●.30		Gen. St. Wares	1960	18	18½	17½	18
106	99½	5.00	4.8	Do. pref.	35	105	105½	105	105½
103	80	●6.00		Goodyear Tires	135	90	94	90	94
53½	50½	2.00	3.8	Do. pref.	65	53	53½	53	53
10½	9½	.50	4.9	Gor MacKay A	25	10½	10½	10½	10½
16	9½	●.90		Gt. Lakes Pap	2262	13½	14½	13½	14½
28	22			West Grocers	5	28	27½	27½	27½
35	29	2.00	5.9	Do. (A)	45	34½	34½	34	34
32½	29	1.40	4.4	Do. pref.	150	32	32	32	32
3.00	2.50	.10	3.3	Westm'er P. B	500	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
26½	20½	1.00	3.9	Weston, George	1285	25½	25½	25	25½
101½	90½	4.50	4.5	Do. 4½% pf.	80	101	101½	100½	100½
19	17½	1.00	5.4	Wilsils	70	18½	18½	18½	18½
13	11	.60+●.40		Wilson, J. C.	25	11	11	11	11
17	12			Windsor Hotel	5	13	13	13	13
38	27	●1.40		Winnipeg Elec.	980	35½	35½	35½	35½

Mining Stocks

Week Ended December 16

Range 1949 High	Low	Div. Rate	Dec.16 Yield	Company	Sales	Last Dec. 9	Week Ending Dec. 16 High	Low	Close
15.25	6.40	▼1.40	....	Waite Am.	3,063	9.15	9.25	9.00	9.20
.15	.07	.....	....	Wekusko	4,000	.08½	.08½	.08	.08
.10	.08½	.....	....	W. Ashley	4,250	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
.09	.05½	.....	....	West Mal.	2,500	.06	.06	.05½	.06
.10	.03	.....	....	Westville	1,000	.04½	.04	.04	.04
.37	.07	.....	....	Wiltsey C.	28,000	.10½	.11	.10	.10
.11	.04	.....	....	Winchester	24,000	.06	.05½	.04	.04½
.11½	.03½	.....	....	Wingait	4,500	.04½	.04	.04	.04
.07	.04	.....	....	Winora	1,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
2.75	2.00	†.04	....	Wright-Har.	4,760	2.25	2.28	2.25	2.26
.38	.20	.....	....	Yale Lead	29,400	.27	.30½	.27	.30½
.48	.18	.....	....	Yellorex	14,200	.20	.24½	.21	.22
1.15	.61	.....	....	Y'ke Bear	7,060	.89	.89	.88	.88
.79	.50	.06	10.5	Yukon Cons.	2,180	.57	.59	.57	.57

Oil Stocks

Range 1949 High	Low	Div. Rate	Yield	Company	Sales	Last Dec. 9	High	Low	Close
.08	.04½	.....	....	Acme G.&O.	500	.05	.05½	.05½	.05½
.07	.02	.....	....	Admiral	1,000	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
.27½	.15	.....	....	Alta. P. Cons.	5,868	.22	.23	.22	.22
.14½	.07	.....	....	Anaconda	14,600	.08	.09	.08	.08
5.35	2.85	▼.05	....	Anglo Can.	44,025	4.50	4.65	4.35	4.65
.07½	.03	.....	....	Apex	5,000	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
1.40	.50	.....	....	Atlantic	45,000	1.16	1.25	1.10	1.17
.37	.15	.....	....	Br. Dom.	46,262	.19	.21	.17	.20
8.95	3.75	.10	1.1	Calg. & Ed.	38,816	7.95	8.95	7.90	8.75
.61	.28	.....	....	Calmont	15,175	.48	.54	.44	.50
.22	.08	.....	....	Calnorth	3,500	.10	.10	.09½	.09½
1.65	.55	.....	....	Cent. Leduc	48,400	1.26	1.37	1.02	1.34
.48	.21	.....	....	Coastal	12,000	.32	.37½	.34	.34
.36	.16	.....	....	Command	700	.20	.20	.20	.20
.84	.20	▼.01	....	Commoil	700	.50	.50	.50	.50
1.25	.64	.....	....	Common P.	1,200	1.00	1.00	.95	1.00
.12	.04½	.....	....	C. H'Stead	25,000	.04½	.05	.04½	.05
.40½	.30	.....	....	Conf. of Can.	10,208	.36	.37	.34	.37
.60	.25	.....	....	Dalhousie	21,110	.44	.45	.42	.42½
.43	.16	▼.01	....	Davies Pete	12,200	.31	.35	.30	.32
.33	.10	.....	....	Decalta	14,400	.15	.17	.14½	.16
.57	.55	.....	....	Del Rio	16,000	.....	.57	.55	.55½
.11½	.04½	.....	....	East Crest	6,300	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
.38	.18	†.01½	....	East Leduc	24,000	.24½	.26	.23	.25
1.72	.45	§.03	....	Federated P.	83,100	1.50	1.72	1.48	1.63
.33	.17	.....	....	Flank Pet.	1,300	.30	.30	.29½	.30
3.75	2.30	.25	7.4	Foothills	5,400	3.00	3.50	3.10	3.35
.09½	.04	.....	....	Freehold	350	.05½	.05	.04	.04
2.35	.89½	.....	....	Gaspe	7,950	1.87	1.87	1.50	1.64
1.42	.75	†.02	....	Gen. Pet.	3,200	1.13	1.05	1.00	1.05
1.22	.72	†.02	....	Do. "A"	5,200	1.05	1.10	1.01	1.10
.74½	.40	▼.04	....	Globe	23,110	.63	.63	.61	.63
.04	.01½	.....	....	Grease Creek	9,000	.02	.02½	.02	.02
.70	.07½	.....	....	Hanna	18,000	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
.21	.10	.....	....	Hargal	17,725	.11	.11½	.10	.10
.13	.06	.....	....	High Sarcee	2,900	.07	.07	.06½	.06½
14.25	8.50	▼.50	....	Home	11,488	12.25	13.50	12.25	13.37½
.31½	.07½	.....	....	Leduc Cal.	32,900	.11½	.11½	.10½	.10½
.31½	.10	.....	....	Leduc Cons.	8,800	.17½	.18	.10½	.17
.85	.53	†.04	....	Leduc West	4,750	.75	.78	.75½	.76
.60	.35	.....	....	Lowery	6,500	.49	.55	.45	.55
.17½	.08	.....	....	McD. Segur	5,210	.10½	.10½	.09	.09
.19½	.08	.....	....	Mercury	8,875	.13½	.13½	.12	.13
.07½	.03½	.....	....	Midcont.	7,500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
.15	.05	.....	....	Mill City	10	.07	.05	.05	.05
.52	.28	.....	....	Model	1,775	.32	.33	.32	.33
.47	.26	.....	....	Nat. Pete	14,500	.38	.37	.35	.37
.14	.07	.....	....	N. Pacalta	5,383	.08	.08½	.08	.08
.05½	.02	.....	....	New Ranch	4,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
.31	.05	.....	....	N. Cont.	7,000	.06	.05	.05	.05
.21	.08	.....	....	N. Exten.	500	.12	.12	.12	.12
2.60	1.11	‡.10	....	Okalta	13,100	1.70	1.80	1.65	1.70
4.20	2.00	.10	2.4	Pac. Pete	84,661	3.80	4.20	3.70	4.10
.25	.09	.....	....	Pan West	13,000	.18½	.19	.17½	.19
.05½	.03½	.....	....	Phillips P.	10,100	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
.42	.17½	.....	....	Princess P.	36,132	.34	.37	.30	.35
.53	.23	.....	....	Roxana	30,400	.49	.50	.47	.48½
.13	.06	.....	....	Royal Can.	5,500	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
9.70	5.85	▼.25½	....	Royalite	24,431	8.80	9.35	8.80	9.35
.15	.05½	.....	....	Share Oils	15,000	.06½	.06½	.06	.06½
.23	.10	▼.01	....	So. Brazeau	5,000	.11	.11	.10	.10
.38	.15	.....	....	Spooner	50	.18	.18	.18	.18
.20	.12	§.01½	....	Sunset	12,800	.17	.18	.16	.17
.53	.29	.....	....	Superior	49,800	.42	.43	.40	.40
.14	.05	.....	....	Three Point	1,333	.14	.05	.05	.05
.51	.29	.....	....	Tower Pet.	28,100	.37	.41	.31	.39
.21	.08	.....	....	United Oils	47,225	.15	.18½	.14½	.18½
.30	.15	.....	....	Vulcan	1,025	.21	.20	.15	.20
.20	.02½	.....	....	Warner	500	.03½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.12½	.06	.....	....	York Oils	1,500	.08	.09	.08½	.09

*N. Y. funds. ‡Extra. ▼Paid or payable in 1949. §Paid in 1948. ‡Capital Distribution. †Payable in 1950.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Calgary	Vancouver	New York
Dec. 19	157,600	991,000	119,130	99,688	1,780,000
Dec. 17	128,000	523,000	36,560	34,685	870,000
Dec. 16	203,500	894,000	63,575	51,427	2,310,000
Dec. 15	178,600	1,010,000	55,775	88,502	2,490,000
Dec. 14	260,500	1,017,000	70,981	85,816	2,630,000
Dec. 13	179,500	891,000	55,535	49,237	2,520,000

BUSINESS BAROMETER

	DEC.	NOV.	OCT.	SEPT.	Year Ago
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
Dom. total expend.	....	....	175.6	189.4	131.2
Dom. total rev.	....	....	201.7	174.0	215.5
MERCHANDISING					
aDept. store sales (3)	+8	+7	+1	+8	....
Country store sales (3)	....	....	....	—2.8	....
aRetail store sales (3)	....	....	+2.2	+7.2	....
Wholesale sales index (1)	....	....	....	333.2	327.0
FINANCE					
aDividend payment index (1) (5)	217.8	215.4	215.2	213.2	211.8
aMoney supply (millions $)	....	....	4,377	4,369	4,208
NEWSPRINT CAPACITY					
Production ratio (7)	....	....	100.9	100.4	100.0
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S.) (1)	....	....	149.9	164.7	162.5
Cars (D.B.S.) (1)	....	....	140.3	144.5	147.2
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S. (1)	....	161.7	162.2	162.3	159.6
EMPLOYMENT INDEX					
All industries (6)	....	....	202.0	202.1	203.3
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	....	223.1	221.4	214.7
MANUFACTURING					
Inventories (1947=100)	....	....	....	130.3	126.7
Employment (6)	....	....	208.5	209.2	210.0

	1949	1948	1949 Jan. 1 to date	1948 Jan. 1 to date	% Change
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)					
aCarloadings (week Dec. 10)	75.3	76.1	3,720.2	3,833.0	—3.5
C.N.R. gross rev. (Oct.)	45,349	46,890	410,883	401,438	+2.4
C.N.R. net rev. (Oct.)	5,064	5,634	11,452	13,460	—14.9
C.P.R. gross rev. (Oct.)	33,252	34,453	300,968	290,040	+3.8
C.P.R. net rev. (Oct.)	4,500	5,672	13,003	11,486	+13.2
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION (000's omitted) (Oct.)					
Pig iron production (tons)	166	186	1,825	1,780	+2.5
Steel production (tons)	259	282	2,663	2,643	+0.8
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (Oct.)	89,307	70,821	901,387	815,058	+10.6
Cement prod., bbls (Sept.)	1,420	1,228	11,952	10,298	+16.1
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls. (Oct.)	1,859	1,961	16,338	18,698	—12.6
Flour exp., bbls. (Oct.)	744	1,300	8,123	10,242	—20.7
Wheat exp., bush. (Oct.)	18,556	16,062	169,176	106,258	+59.3
Cattle sales (Nov.) (4)	209.0	245.3	1,665.9	1,746.6	—4.7
Hog sales (Nov.)	514.2	397.9	3,804.5	4,322.7	—12.0
SEA FISHERIES (000,000's omitted)					
Catch, lb. (Oct.)	124.1	114.2	989.8	1,045.5	—5.3
Landed value (Oct.)	4.1	6.2	47.4	53.5	—11.4
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production (Oct.) (7)	438	435	4,225	4,100	+4.7
Exports tons (Oct.) (7)	405	392	3,992	3,831	+4.3
MINING AND OILS (000 omitted)					
aCoal prod. (tons) (Nov.)	2,036	1,893	17,091	16,610	+2.9
Gold prod. (fine oz.) (Sept.)	364	295	3,012	2,584	+16.6
Petroleum prod. (bbl.) (Aug.)	1,971	1,345	13,558	7,549	+79.6
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000 omitted) (Oct.)					
aTotal monthly kwh.	3,975	3,774	38,719	37,240	+4.0
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
aImports (Oct.)	234.3	243.4	2,308.2	2,166.8	+6.5
Exports (Oct.)	269.1	307.0	2,415.1	2,465.1	—2.0
FINANCE (millions of $)					
Bank debits (Oct.)	8,328	7,654	70,618	64,865	+8.9
aBond sales (Nov.)	259.4	256.3	4,151.7	4,629.0	—10.3
Life insurance sales (Oct.)	108.5	100.9	1,025.6	974.1	+5.3
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS					
Shoe prod. (Sept.) (000)	3,377	2,811	27,345	23,709	+16.3
aCigarette cons. (000,000) (Nov.)	1,539	1,479	20,872	19,328	+7.9

(1) Base period 1935-39=100. (2) All industries. (3) % change from year ago, latest week or monthly average. (4) Total at yards and plants. (5) Nesbitt Thomson, etc. (6) Base period 1926=100. (7) Includes Newfoundland. aNew item for week.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 10	Milling 4	Oils 5	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 15	Beverages 10	Bldg. mater. 16	Power and traction 12	Banks 8	Total utilities 16	Total co's 106
*1935 to date:												
High	247.7	287.9	149.7	123.7	221.9	138.5	447.0	168.5	146.2	136.3	149.0	126.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1949: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	234.1	257.1	96.4	75.9	214.3	115.2	294.5	143.0	108.2	132.6	119.2	114.3
Feb.	224.1	244.1	89.8	68.7	203.1	113.6	281.5	139.7	105.7	131.0	115.1	108.1
Mar.	217.5	236.7	85.9	69.5	205.9	112.0	276.1	137.4	106.4	131.0	113.7	106.4
Apr.	211.9	234.2	88.4	70.6	205.7	111.9	274.4	139.6	109.7	132.4	115.7	106.4
May	208.4	227.4	84.2	70.2	204.2	112.3	275.7	136.3	107.4	132.4	113.5	105.3
June	184.7	210.8	85.5	63.8	196.0	111.6	273.3	131.4	104.1	131.0	109.2	99.6
July	198.8	221.4	89.6	66.6	202.2	112.9	292.4	137.0	108.4	130.7	114.3	104.2
Aug.	209.5	230.6	90.2	68.8	204.6	114.6	306.7	140.0	111.2	133.3	119.5	108.2
Sept.	213.1	240.1	93.0	68.9	204.8	116.0	312.5	143.0	112.8	135.2	122.7	109.6
Oct.	221.4	259.0	95.8	75.4	206.4	122.0	329.6	151.4	111.7	139.6	121.9	114.3
1949: Weekly Figures:												
Nov. 3	228.9	269.9	95.7	78.3	210.8	121.3	334.6	157.6	114.0	141.8	121.4	116.3
Nov. 10	228.3	272.2	96.4	83.8	215.6	123.1	333.0	159.5	111.7	141.6	121.9	118.3
Nov. 17	231.9	276.0	88.5	85.0	237.6	125.0	333.2	158.6	112.0	142.2	122.0	119.3
Nov. 24	234.8	279.1	86.4	83.2	225.6	124.4	345.2	158.7	111.0	143.2	121.2	118.8
Dec. 1	230.4	276.5	87.5	81.9	229.8	123.1	340.2	158.6	110.2	140.6	120.7	117.4
Dec. 8	233.5	281.9	85.9	81.7	231.0	120.9	349.5	160.1	112.5	140.8	123.1	118.4
Dec. 15	235.7	287.4	87.4	80.3	229.2	120.2	349.2	162.8	111.9	141.2	122.2	117.6

*High and low for year from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Dec. 19	203.13	101.21	111.68	62.49
Dec. 17	203.23	102.35	112.25	61.97
Dec. 16	201.66	102.42	112.51	61.87
Dec. 15	201.31	102.23	112.55	62.23
Dec. 14	201.66	101.62	112.51	60.96
Dec. 13	201.23	101.86	112.52	59.63
Month ago	202.10	106.60	112.43	60.84
Year ago	180.40	90.63	105.56	53.19
1949 High	203.26	114.63	114.53	63.24
1949 Low	157.28	87.96	77.42	38.78

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Com.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Dec. 19	75.3	139.3	117.8	360.02	64.78
Dec. 17	75.4	139.6	118.2	360.69	64.63
Dec. 16	75.3	138.4	117.4	362.33	64.39
Dec. 15	75.2	137.7	116.8	361.67	64.46
Dec. 14	75.6	137.3	116.8	366.54	64.85
Dec. 13	75.5	136.7	116.3	365.25	65.11
Month ago	75.7	136.9	116.5	365.28	69.42
Year ago	73.1	130.3	111.3	329.83	64.71
1949 High	75.9	139.6	118.2	366.78	74.40
1949 Low	70.0	109.3	96.3	251.34	60.17

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
Dec. 19	198.17	51.49	40.76	70.81
Dec. 17	197.98	51.45	40.99	70.83
Dec. 16	197.88	51.58	40.98	70.85
Dec. 15	198.05	51.55	40.79	70.81
Dec. 14	197.51	51.51	40.63	70.63
Dec. 13	196.81	51.20	40.50	70.34
Month ago	192.35	48.48	39.35	68.19
Year ago	176.84	52.75	33.15	64.22
1949 High	198.17	54.29	40.99	70.85
1949 Low	161.60	41.03	33.36	57.73

Stocks Not Traded This Week (Continued)

	Div. Rate $	Last sale	Dec. 16 Bid	Ask
Levy Bros.	1.10	4½	5	..
Lewis	1.00	11	11½	12
Lindsay, C. W.	..	18	10	15
Do. pref.	●4.00	115	..	..
Loew's Theatres	4.00	70	70	..
London Can. Inv.	●6.50	70	70	..
Mackin Steel	...	11	7½	8½
Do. pref.	5.00	90	90	..
Mailman Corp. pf.	5.00	94½	..	97
M. L. Gardens	.50	17	15½	17
Maritime Tele. pf.	.70	18½	18½	19
McCabe Grain B	.40	7	7	10
Melchers pref.	.60	11	10	11
Mersey Paper	2.00	43	40	53
Mexican Lt. pref.	..	5	..	..
Mid. Pac. Gr.	1.00	16	16½	16½
Mitchell, J. S. 4.00+●.25		100	100	..
Mod. Contain.	●1.00	13½	13½	14½
Do. A	1.00	15½	16	18
Mon. Knit. 4½% pf.	4.50	91	91	95
Monarch Mtge.	●1.00	9½	9½	11
Mont. Is. Pr.	..	.20	..	..
Mont. Refrig. & S.	●.75	35	35	37
Moore Corp. pf. A	▲7.00	292	300	..
Do. pref. B	▲7.00	430	450	..
Morgan pref.	4.75	102	102½	..
Nat. Grocers pref.	1.50	28½	28½	38½
Nat. Hosiery A	.60	22½	22	..
National Trust	1.00	28½	27½	28½
Neon Pr. of W. C.	.80	13½	..	..
Nor. Trusts	●.80	34	..	..
Ont. Beauty Sup.	1.10	.50	.35	.75
Ont. Loan	5.00	125½	127	130
Ont. Steel pref.	7.00	130	121	..
Pacific Coyle	†.03	.40	.42	..
Paton Mfg.	.80	19	19	..
Penmans pref.	6.00	149	..	..
People's Cr. Sec.	.25	4½	4½	6
Que. P. & P. pref.	..	22½	17½	17½
Quebec Telephone	.40	9	9	..
Quinte Milk B	●.15	3.00	3.25	..
R. & M. Bear. A	1.10	20	..	21
Regent Knit.	.50	25	..	..
Reliance Grain	●10.00	35	20	30
Renfrew Textile	.60	7	6½	6½
Renold-Cov. A 1.10+.05▲▲		20	15	20
Rivers Mill B	●1.00	13½	..	12½
Robertson P. L. pf.	2.50	46	43½	..
Robinson Cot. .40+●.10		10	9½	10
Rolland Pap.	..	6½	..	6½
Do. pref.	4.25	67	68	70
Russell Indust. pf.	7.00	605	..	..
St. Law. Corp. 2nd pref.	.75	15	..	14½
St. Law. Flour	1.60	20	19½	20
Sarnia Br. .40+●.10		6½	6½	7
Scythes & Co. pref	1.25	25½	24½	..
Sher. Wms. pref.	7.00	155	150	154
Shirriff's pref.	1.00	20½	20	20½
Sidney Roofing	..	15½	14½	15½
Silverwoods, W.D. pref.	5.00	91	90	93
Simon & Sons pref	5.00	99	..	99½
Slater N. pref.	2.12	46	45½	48½
Sov. Life 25% pd.	1.50	48.00	48.25	..
Stand. Clay	..	16	..	..
Stanley Brock A	.60	8	8	9
Do. B	.40	4½	5½	6
Sterling Coal	..	10	8	10
Sterling Trust	1.00	117	117	125
Stovel Press pref.	.50	5	5½	6
Stowell A pref.	1.50	17	17	..
Do. B	..	3	..	..
Stuart, D. A. pf .80+●.60		18	16	20½
Sun Publishing	●.90	17	..	..
Sup. Pete, com.	†1.50	55	55	60
Do. pref.	1.50	62	..	..
Tamblyn pref.	2.00	52	52	..
Taylor Pearson 5% pref.	.50	10½	10½	11½
Theatre Props.	..	4	4	5
Thrift Stores	1.00	14½	14	15
Tip Top Can. A	.30	9	..	10
Tip Top Tailors	.60	18	17½	18
Tor. Mortgage 5.00+†.25		105½	103½	..
Traders Bldg. 1.00+●.20		21	19½	..
Trad. Fin. 4½% pf.	4.50	95	93½	96
Do. B rights	1.00	17	18	..
Un. Amuse. A	1.00	23	23	..
Do. B 1.00+●.75		23½	..	..
Do. A V.T.	1.00	32½	33	..
United Distill.	†1.00	24	24½	25
Vinu Ltd.	1.00	28½	27½	..
Do. pref.	5.00	101	101	..
Viceroy	.60	12½	11	12½
Waterous Ltd.	†.10	6½	6	6½
Do. A	.80	10½	..	11
Wellington Fire	3.50	70	..	..
West. Grain pref.	..	.30	1.00	..
West Koot. pref.	7.00	172	..	..
W'minster Pap. A	.50	8.75	8.50	9.00
Willson Stat.	..	11	9½	..
Do. pref.	5.00	99½	97	..
Wood, A. & J. P.	7.00	115	115	120
Woods Mfg. pref.	1.60	30	25	35
York Knit. A	.40	6½	6½	6½
Zellers 5% pref.	1.25	26½	26½	..
Do. 6% pref.	1.50	28	28	29½

‡Plus extras. ●Paid or payable in 1949. *On arrears. ▲N. Y. funds. Net after income taxes. ●Dividend deferred. After stock split. ‡Plus payments on arrears. ▲▲Participating div. †Payable in 1950. §Paid in 1948.

Mining Stocks

	Div. Rate	Last sale	Bid	Ask
Alta.	...	.02	.03½	..
Anglo-Hur.	†.15	9.50	9.45	9.75
Berens River	...	.35	.32	.45
Brazil Gold	...	.02	.02	.03½
Brewis	...	.03½	.03½	.04
Bridge River	...	.02½	.03	.03½
B.R.X. Con.	...	.05½	.05½	..
Calder B.	...	.07½	.08	.10
Canusa	...	.10	.09	.10
Celta Devel.	...	.05	.02½	.04
Cent. Man.	...	.06½	.06	.07
Coast Copper	...	1.00	..	..
Coniagas	...	1.40	1.40	1.60
Crestaurum	...	.15½	.15	.16
Cryderman	...	.01	.00½	.01
Dickstone C.	...	.03	.02	..
Flin Flon	...	.02	.01½	.02½
Fontana '45	...	.02½	.02	.03
Forty-Four	...	1.00	1.05	1.10
George Copper	...	.05	..	..
Golconda	...	.30	.28½	.35
Gold Lake	...	.01	.01	.02
Goldhawk	...	.06½	.04½	.05½
Golden A.	...	.06	.05½	.06
Great Falls M.	...	.03	.02	.04
Grull Wihksne	...	.03	..	.03½
Halliwell	...	.01½	.01½	.02
Hallnor	▲.28	4.20	4.10	4.25
Int. Mining	...	4.75	6.00	..
Island Lake	...	.00½	.00½	..
Island Mountain	▲.07	1.20	1.18	1.22
Kerr Lake	*§.05	.60	.22	.40
Kirk. Hud. Bay	...	.65	.60	.65
Kootenay B.	...	.25	.25	.35
Lencourt	...	.04½	.04½	.07
Maralgo	...	.04	.04	.04½
McGillivray G.	▲.01	.08	..	.10
Mentor Explor.	...	1.50	1.50	3.50
N. Louvre	...	.03	.02	..
Norgold	...	.03	.02½	.03½
Normandy	...	.01	.01	.03
Pacific East	...	.08	.07	..
Partanen Mal.	...	.02½	.02½	.03
Pitt G.	...	.04½	.05	..
Placer Devel.	.50	14.00	13.12½	..
Proprietary	▲.63	18.25	16.50	19.25
Prospectors Air's	...	.65	.60	.75
Quatsino	...	.06½	.06½	..
Red Crest	...	.03	.03	.04
Red Hawk	...	.02	.02½	..
Regcourt	...	.04	.04	.04½
Renabie	...	2.80	2.50	..
Rice Lake	...	.01½	.01½	.01½
Ryanor	...	.06	.05	.06
Sand River	...	.04	.06½	.07
Silver R.	...	.10	..	.11½
S. Amer. G.	*▲.25+.05	1.10	..	..
Star Lake	...	.00½	.00½	.00½
Sturgeon River	...	.23	.21	.24
Sudbury Contact	...	.04	.04½	.04½
Temiskaming	...	.05½	.05½	.06½
Tiblemont	...	.04	.04	.05
Utica	...	.05	.04	.05
Villbona	...	.03	.02½	.04
Wellington	...	.01	..	..
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.01½	.01½	.02

—OIL STOCKS—

	Div. Rate	Last sale	Bid	Ask
Jumping Pound	...	.07½	.07	.08
Marvel	...	.04	.02	.04½
McLeod	...	.04½	..	..
Norden	...	.14	.12	.16
Oil Selections	...	.04	.03½	.04
Petrol Oil	▲.03	.15	.12	.20
Richfield	...	.02½	.02½	.03
Royal Crest	...	.06	.02	..
So. West Pete.	...	.25	.30	..
Texas Can.	▲§1.75	.30	.25	.90
Turner V.	...	.15½	.12	.17
Vanalta	...	.21	.21½	.23
Vul. Brown	...	.12	.05	..
Wellington	...	.04	..	..

▲Paid or payable in 1949. §Paid in 1948. *N. Y. funds. †Payable in 1950. ‡Capital distribution.

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. Rate $	Last sale	Dec. 16 Bid	Ask
Ho. De La Salle	..	14	14	..
Hubbard Felt	●.25	4	..	5
Do. A pref.	1.50	15	..	20
Humberstone S.	●1.50	26	22	25
Hunts B	†.10	8	8	9
Huron & E. Mt. 20% pref.	5%	22	22½	..
Imp. Tobac. 6% pf.	6%	7½	7½	7½
Imp. Varnish 1.00+●.10		16½	16	16½
Do. pref.	1.50	31½	30½	..
In. Accept. 4¼% pf	4.25	85	85	..
Inter-City Bak. .80+†.10		12½	12½	14½
Inter'c. Coal pref.	8.00	115	..	..
Int. Coal & Co.	.01½	.25	.22	.25
Int. Metal Ind. pf.	4.50	101½	101½	103
Int. Mill. pref.	●4.00	99	99½	105
Int. Nickel pref.	▲7.00	148	148½	..
Do. $5 pref.	..	7½	..	..
Int. Paints	..	7½	6½	7½

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Dec. 20, 1949

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Victory Loans:			
[illegible]	June 1951	101⅛	101½
[illegible]	Mar. 1954	♦103¼	103½
[illegible]	Nov. 1956	♦103¼	103½
[illegible]	May 1957	102¼	102½
[illegible]	Jan. 1959	102½	102½
[illegible]	June 1960	102¼	102½
[illegible]	Feb. 1962	102¼	102½
[illegible]	Nov. 1956	100	100½
[illegible]	Oct. 1963	102¼	102½
[illegible]	Sept. 1966	102¼	102½
Dom. of Canada Bonds:			
3	June 1958	102¼	102½
3½	Feb. 1952	103	103½
3	June 1955	100½	100½
3½	June 1966	103¼	104
3	Perpetual	†101½	102¼
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959	101½	102¼
4½	Feb. 1956	▪123½	125¼
4½	July 1957	♦126¼	127½
5	Feb. 1954	109½	110½
4½	June 1955	▪124	125¼
2½	Jan. 1967	99¼	100½
2½	Sept. 1969	100	101
3	Jan. 1966	101½	102½
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	▪123½	124½
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	▪113½	114½
4	Jan. 1962	▪123½	125½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
Alberta:			
3½	June 1950/71	100½	101½
3½	June 1950/72	♦110	111
British Columbia:			
4½	Jan. 1969	♦132½	134½
5	Sept. 1953	106½	108
3	Dec. 1960	99½	100½
3	June 1964	98½	100
5	Sept. 1969	♦129	131
B. C. Power Comm.:			
3	Oct. 1967	98½	99½
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	♦117½	119½
4½	Dec. 1956	♦121	122½
5	Dec. 1959	▪128½	130½
5½	July 1958	116½	118½
3	Oct. 1965	99	100½
New Brunswick:			
4½	Apr. 1961	♦120½	122½
2¾	June 1966	88½	90½
3½	May 1957	97½	99½
3½	Sept. 1965	98	99½
Nova Scotia:			
3½	June 1956	101½	102½
4½	Nov. 1960	♦124½	126½
5	Mar. 1960	♦128	130
3	June 1956/58	100	101½
2¾	Sept. 1966	95	97
3½	June 1963/65	101	102½
Ontario:			
2¾	Nov. 1965/69	96	97½
3½	May 1952/55	101½	102½
4	June 1962	▪122½	124½
4½	June 1950	100½	101½
4½	Jan. 1962	♦127½	129½
2¾	July 1967/77	94½	95½
3	Nov. 1963/65	100	101½
5	May 1959	▪129½	131½
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
4	Aug. 1957	▪119	121
2¾	Oct. 1965/68	96	97½
3	Dec. 1963/65	100	101
3	Nov. 1967/69	99½	100½
Prince Edward Island:			
3½	Dec. 1961	101	102
Quebec:			
3½	Mar. 1954/56	103	104
3½	Feb. 1962/65	102½	103½
4½	Aug. 1958	108½	109½
4½	Jan. 1963	113½	115½
4	Nov. 1950/52	101½	102½
3	Sept. 1962/64	99½	101
Quebec Hydro Commission:			
3	Feb. 1969/73	98½	100½
3	Dec. 1958/60	100	100½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Nov. 1955/60	101	102½
5	Aug. 1958	107½	109
4½	Mar. 1960	♦117	118½
5½	Oct. 1952	104	105½
6	Mar. 1952	104½	106½
5	Dec. 1959	♦121½	122½
3	Mar. 1963	93½	95
3½	Nov. 1960/62	95	97
3½	Oct. 1962/65	100½	101½

†Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. ▪Payable Can., N. Y. or £. ♦Payable Can. or N. Y.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Dec. 20, 1949

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▴Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	89½	92½	88
Bell Telephone	3	'77	97½	100	98½
B. C. Electric	3½	'67	97½	100	97
Do.	3½	'69	101½	104	101½
Calgary Power	3½	'72	98	...	97½
East Kootenay	3½	'67	91½	...	91½
▪Gatineau Pr. D.	3½	'70	101	103½	101
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	3½	'67	99½	...	99
▪Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	65½	68½	66
Int. Prov. Pipe Line	4	'70	169	174	177
L. St. Law. Pwr.	3½	'65	97	100	97
Maclaren-Quebec Power	3	'69	96	99	96
Mtl. Trams. B	5	'55	97½	100	98
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	100½	103½	100½
Nor. Que. Pwr.	4½	'67	99½	102	99½
Ott. L.H. & Pr.	4	'57	100½	103	100½
Power Corp.	3½	'67	97	100	97
Quebec Power	3	'62	99	101½	98½
St. Maurice Pr.	3½	'70	99½	102	99
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'61	99	102	99
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'71	97	100	97
Do.	3½	'73	102	104½	102
Union Gas	4½	'50	100	103	100
Un. Fuel Invest.	4	'58	101½	...	101½
United Secs.	3	'52	99½	...	99½
Wpg. Electric	3½	'71	102	...	102
Industrial Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P.	3½	'67	101	103½	101
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3½	'65	101	...	101
	3½	'74	102	...	102
Aluminum Co.	3½	'68	98½	102	99½
Bathurst P. & P.	4	'66	90½	93	90
B. C. For. Prod.	3½	'67	95½	98	95
B. C. Pulp & Pa.	3½	'68	94½	97½	95
Bowater's Nfld. P. & P.	3½	'66	94½	97½	94½
Brompton Pulp & Paper	5	'59	94	97	93½
†Brown Co.	4	'62	98½	101	98
Burns & Co.	3½	'57	97½	100	97½
Can. Steamship	4	'66	99	101½	98½
Do.	4½	'67	99	101½	99½
Can. Bread	3½	'67	95½	98	96
Can. Brew.					
Can. Celanese	3	'62	98	101	98
Can. Oil	3½	'62	99	102	99
Can. W. Lum.	4	'62	101	103½	100½
C.P.R.	3½	'51	101	...	101
C.P.R.	4	Perp.	112	...	112
Cockshutt Plow Co.	4½	'65	101½	104	101½
Columbia Cell.	5	'68	102	104½	102
Consol. Paper	3½	'67	101	103½	101
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100½	103	100½
Dom. Tar & Ch.	3½	'57	102	104½	102
Dom. Textile	3½	'59	101½	104	101½
Dom. Woolens	5	'64	98½	100	98½
Dryden Paper	4	'61	100½	103	100½
E. B. Eddy	3½	'66	99	101½	99½
E. B. Eddy	4	'66	102	104½	102
English Elec.	4	'67	95½	98½	95½
Federal Grain	4	'64	99½	102	99½
Gt. Lakes Pap.	3½	'67	100½	...	100½
Imp. Tobacco	2¾	'66	96½	...	96½
Indust. Accept.	3½	'65	97	99½	97
Lake St. J. P.	5	'61	101½	104	101½
Laurentian Silk	4½	'67	100	...	100
MacMillan (H.R.) Ex.	4	'65	101	...	101
Maple L. M.	3½	'63	97	100	97
Massey-Harris	3	'66	96	98½	96
Do.	4½	'63	102	104½	102
McColl-Front.	3	'71	95	98	95
Mercury Mills	4	'63	99	102	99
Monarch Knit.	4	'66	100	103	100
N. S. Steel Coal	3½	'63	99	102½	99
Penman's	3½	'66	100½	103½	100½
Price Bros.	3½	'66	101	103½	101
Silv. Dairies	4	'60-64	99	102	99
Do.	4	'71	89	93	89
Simpsons Ltd.	3½	'60	101½	104	101½
Stl. Co. of Can.	2¾	'67	96	98½	96
Tor. Elevators	3½	'66	98½	101½	98½
United Corp.	4	'58	100	...	100
United Steel	4	'60	99	...	99
Un. Grain Gr.	4	'63	100	...	100
†Western Grain	5	'63	83½	86½	84
York Knit. Mills	3½	'71	90	93	90

▪Payable in Canada or United States. ▴Payable in Canada or U. K. †Payable in Canada, U. S. or U. K.

Company Meetings

Company	Place
1949	
Dec. 22—Candn. Car	Montreal
Dec. 22—Hugh-Pam Porc.	Toronto
Dec. 23—Commonwealth Pet.	Calgary
Dec. 30—Gen. Products	London, Ont.
1950	
Jan. 10—Bk. Candn. Nat.	Montreal
Jan. 12—Laura Secord	Montreal
Jan. 12—Royal Bank	Montreal
Jan. 18—Kelvinator	London, Ont.
Jan. 20—O'Brien G. M.	Montreal
Feb. 6—Stelco	Hamilton

Investment Trust

	Bid	Ask.
Affiliated Funds	4.17	4.52
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.95	5.40
Can. Invest. Corp.	8.00	8.75
Corporate Invest.	8.72	9.43
Commonwealth Int.	3.58	3.93
Trans-Canada	14.30	....
Do. B	....	15.15

Bond Tenders

5.30 p.m., Dec. 19, 1949, city of Port Arthur, Ont.—3¼%, 1-15 years serial debentures, $935,000, dated Dec. 15, 1949.

12 noon, Dec. 22, 1949, Canada Treasury bills, payable Mar. 24, 1950, $75,000,000, dated Dec. 23, 1949.

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations supplied by Kippen & Co., Montreal, and Intercity Securities Ltd., Toronto)

Dec. 19, 1949

	Bid	Ask
Allens Toronto units	42.00	....
Anglo Can. Tele. A	10.50	11.50
Ashdown Hdwre B	13.00	....
Beauharnois L. H. & Pr.	19.50	20.25
Beauharnois Power	7.50	9.50
British Mtge. & Trust	190.00	....
B. C. Sugar	88.00	....
Can. General Invest.	17.35	17.75
Can. Gen. Sec. C	7.00	....
Can. Investors Corp.	8.25	8.75
Can. Motor Lamp	12.50	13.75
Can. Silk Products A	23.00	25.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas com.	60.00	....
Do. pfd.	18.75	20.00
Capital Wire Cloth com.	14.00	....
Chase A. W. units	53.00	56.00
Colonial Steamships com.	123.00	....
Commercial Finance com.	17.00	....
Commercial Life 10% pd.	10.00	....
Continental Life 20% pd.	45.00	....
Cooksville A	10.75	11.75
Do. B	5.00	6.50
Cuban Can. Sugar com.	5.00	6.00
Detroit Internat. Bridge	17.75	18.75
Dover Industries Ltd.	9.75	10.50
Dunlop Tire pfd.	25.00	26.00
Dupuis Freres pfd.	24.00	25.50
Empire Life Ins. 25% pd.	17.00	19.00
Foreign Power Co.	6.00	8.00
Galt Brass com.	30.00	33.00
Goderich Elev. & Trans.	15.50	16.50
Granite Club	12.50	14.00
Great West Life	455.00	470.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	54.00	....
Guaranty Co. of N. A.	385.00	415.00
Hart Battery com.	8.00	9.50
Imperial Life	340.00	360.00
Lambton Loan $50 par	80.00	84.00
Laprairie com.	2.00	4.00
Do. pfd.	85.00	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	21.75	22.75
Manufacturers Life Ins.	340.00	365.00
Medical Arts Bldg.	33.00	40.00
Monarch Life 40% pd.	123.00	....
Mountainview Apts. pfd.	25.50	....
Nat. Drug & Chem. c. new	8.50	9.25
Do. pfd.	11.00	13.00
N. B. Telephone	11.00	12.50
Northern Tel. com.	1.60	1.90
Ont. Jockey Club	1,400.00	1,600.00
Ont. & Que. Rly. 5% c. stk.	141.00	....
Peller Brewing com.	2.00	2.75
Do. pfd.	16.00	....
Provincial Bank of Canada	16.00	16.75
Prudential Trust	11.00	....
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd.	8.00	8.75
Sawyer Massey com.	2.75	3.50
Seiberling Rubber com.	5.00	6.50
Sincennes McNaught. Tugs	2.00	3.00
Sherbrooke Trust	140.00	....
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	48.00	....
Standard Fuel pfd.	35.50	....
Do. com.	3.00	5.00
Sun Life Assce.	500.00	515.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.90	4.35
Toronto General Ins.	6.00	....
United Farmers Co-op.	2.00	3.50
United Steel A pfd.	23.75	25.00
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	135.00	....
Waterloo Manuf. com.	6.00	7.50
Waterloo Trust & Svgs.	123.00	125.00
Western Assur. com.	72.00	76.00
Western Grain com.	.90	1.30
Do. pfd.	21.50	23.50
York Trading com.	10.50	12.00

RECORD OF FINANCING

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Government, Offerings of Corporation and Foreign Securities

DOMINION

Government of Canada Treasury Bills—Due Mar. 10, 1950, $75,000,000, issued Dec. 8, 1949. Sold at $99.87276 to yield .511%.

PROVINCIAL

Province of Nova Scotia—3% debentures, due Dec. 15, 1967, $9,000,000, dated Dec. 15, 1949. Offered at $99.75 plus accrued interest to yield 3.02% by a large syndicate of investment dealers and banks headed by Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd., Cochran, Murray & Co. Ltd. and the Bank of Montreal.

Province of Prince Edward Island—3% sinking fund debentures (noncallable), due Dec. 15, 1963, $2,000,000, dated Dec. 15, 1949. Sold at $99.50 and accrued interest to yield over 3.04% by Royal Securities Corp. Ltd., Bank of Montreal and Cochran, Murray & Co. Ltd. These debentures have already been sold.

MUNICIPAL

Catholic School Commission of the Parish of Longueuil, Que.—3½% debentures, due 1950-64, $684,500, issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold at $98.70 to a syndicate composed of Banque Canadienne Nationale, Dominion Securities Corp. Ltd. and L. G. Beaubien & Co. Ltd.

Town of Oxford, N.S.—3%, 3½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1950-57-64, $8,000, issued Nov. 24, 1949. Sold at $100.778 to Dominion Securities Corp.

Township of Esquesing, Ont. — 3¼% debentures, due Jan. 2, 1951-70, $67,000, issued Nov. 28, 1949. Sold at $100.872 to Canadian Bank of Commerce.

District of Summerland, B.C. — 3½% debentures, due Nov. 1, 1950-69, $191,000, issued Nov. 29, 1949. Sold at $100.36 to Pemberton & Son, Vancouver, Ltd. and Fairclough & Co.

La Societe de Rehabilitation, Inc., Que.—3½% and 4% debentures, due Sept. 1, 1950-58-59, $1,000,000, issued Nov. 29, 1949. Offered at $100 by Belanger Inc.

Village of Point Edward, Ont. — 3½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1950-69, $100,000, issued Dec. 3, 1949. Sold at $100.871 to Anderson & Co. and Bank of Commerce.

Village of Amqui, Que.—3½% debentures, due Jan. 1, 1951-65, $80,000, issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold at $95 to Grenier, Ruel & Co. Inc. and J. E. Laflamme Ltd.

Village of Beauport-East, Que.—3% and 3½% debentures, due Nov. 1, 1950-54-69, $40,000, issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold at $97.30 to Grenier, Ruel & Co. Inc. and J. E. Laflamme Ltd.

City of Chatham, Ont.—3% debentures, due Dec. 31, 1950-59, $100,000, issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold at $101.883 to Bankers Bond Corp. Ltd., Bank of Commerce and Fry & Co.

Catholic School Commission of Coaticook, Que.—3% debentures, due Sept. 1, 1950-64, $26,000, issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold at $99.366 to Gairdner & Co. Ltd.

Town of Ste. Foy, Que.—3% and 3½% debentures, due July 1, 1950-63-64, $[illegible], issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold at $97.416 to Gairdner & Co. Ltd., Banque Canadienne Nationale, J. T. Gendron Inc., Lagueux & Des Rochers Ltd. and Dudley Dawson Ltd.

Town of Oakville, Ont.—3% and 3¼% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1950-69, $[illegible], issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold at $98.21 to Wood, Gundy & Co. and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

City of Sherbrooke, Que.—2¾% and 3% debentures, due Aug. 1, 1951-57-64, $500,000, issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold at $97.50 to A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd., Bank of Montreal, McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon Ltd. and Geoffrion, Robert & Gelinas Inc.

Catholic School Commission of Arvida, Que.—2¾% and 3% debentures, due Oct. 1, 1950-59-69, $810,000, issued Dec. 6, 1949. Sold at $98.194 to Dudley Dawson and J. T. Gendron Inc.

Town of Dolbeau, Que. — 3½% debentures, due Nov. 1, 1950-64, $40,000, issued Dec. 6, 1949. Sold at $95.50 to Dominion Securities Corp.

Township of Barton, Ont.—3¼% debentures, due Dec. 15, 1950-64, $35,000, issued Dec. 6, 1949. Sold at $99.349 to Wood, Gundy & Co.

Town of Smiths Falls, Ont.—3¼% debentures, due Feb. 1, 1951-70, $329,000, issued Dec. 6, 1949. Sold at $100.146 to Dominion Securities Corp. and Bell, Gouinlock & Co.

Town of Chateau-d'Eau, Que. — 3½% debentures, due Jan. 1, 1951-65, $[illegible], issued Dec. 7, 1949. Sold at $97.50 to J. E. Laflamme Ltd. and Grenier, Ruel & Co. Inc.

Town of Rimouski, Que.—3% debentures, due June 1, 1950-59, $94,000, issued Dec. 7, 1949. Sold at $97.10 to Banque Canadienne Nationale & Casgrain & Co.

Town of Amherst, N.S.—3%, 3¼% and 3½% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1950-55-65-69, $213,000, issued Dec. 8, 1949. Sold at $100.227 to Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., J. C. MacKintosh & Co. and Royal Bank.

City of Woodstock, Ont.—3% debentures, due Dec. 15, 1950-59, $47,000, issued Dec. 9, 1949. Sold at $102.23 to Imperial Bank and Royal Securities.

City of Brantford, Ont.—2¾% and 3% debentures, due Dec. 31, 1950-59-69, $363,000, issued Dec. 12, 1949. Sold at $100.636 to Imperial Bank and Gairdner & Co.

Town of Newmarket, Ont.—3% and 3¼% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1950-64 and Dec. 15, 1950-64, $41,900, issued Dec. 12, 1949. Sold at $102.53 to Bank of Toronto.

City of St. Catharines, Ont.—2¾%, 3% and 3¼% debentures, due Dec. 1, 1950-59-69, $1,060,836, issued Dec. 12, 1949. Sold at $101.36 to Imperial Bank and Dominion Securities Corp. Ltd.

County of Frontenac, Ont.—3¼%, 1-20 year debentures, $110,000, issued Dec. 16, 1949. Sold privately to Bankers Bond Corp. and the Bank of Toronto.

Village of Burk's Falls, Ont.—3½% and 4% debentures, due 1950-69, $175,000, issued Dec. 16, 1949. Sold privately to Bankers Bond Corp. Ltd. at $101.10 to yield 3.90%.

Brentwood Waterworks District, B.C.—4% debentures, due 1952-69, $85,000, issued Dec. 16, 1949. Offered at $102.33 to yield 3.75% by Bankers Bond Corp. and Lauder, Mercer & Co. Ltd.

City of Belleville, Ont. — 3¼% debentures, due 1950-69, $135,000, issued Dec. 1, 1949. Sold at $101.799, cost basis 3.05% to Canadian Bank of Commerce and J. L. Graham & Co. Ltd.

Township of Cornwall, Ont.—3½% and 3¾%, 1-20 year debentures, $817,860.18, issued Dec. 5, 1949. Sold to a group of investment dealers headed by Harrison & Co. Ltd. and including Bankers Bond Corp. Ltd., J. L. Graham & Co. Ltd. and Goulding, Rose & Co. Ltd.

CORPORATE

Anglo-Canadian Oil — 4% convertible sinking fund debentures, series A, due Nov. 1, 1964, $4,000,000, dated Nov. 1, 1949. Sold at $100 and accrued interest to yield 4.00% by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd., Osler, Hammond & Nanton Ltd. and Tanner & Co.

Pipe Line Tankers—2¾% and 3% first mortgage bonds, series A, due Dec. 1, 1951-65, $8,000,000, dated Dec. 1, 1949. Sold at $98.32 and accrued interest to yield 3.15% to Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd.

Market Comment

What stocks and bonds are doing and what prominent observers say

At no time during the postwar market has the New York Stock Exchange short position held so much significance for market students, both Canadian and American, as at midweek.

For two weeks or more, market analysts have been explaining part of the current strength in New York to short covering buying. This was being done, they explained, to either establish losses for income tax purposes (since it was hard to show losses on the long side, most stocks being up on the year) and/or covering in apprehension that the market was soon going higher. Bulk of market analysts claimed the short position for Dec. 15 would show a sharp decline from its previous near-record high. But what happened?—the short position is up 61,000 shares.

Implications are interesting. It means that the market has been crawling steadily upward without the artificial impetus of short covering. In other words, the heavier-than-average buying has been "long" buying in anticipation of higher prices.

At the same time, the unimpaired short position continues to represent a bullish cushion under the market. Of course the determination of the short traders to stick to their guns reaffirms their firm belief in an early market about-turn. On balance, the implications of higher short position would seem bullish.

Selectivity is becoming increasingly evident from day to day and investors will have to be more vigilant in keeping tab on the business health of the companies in which they are part owners. One or two rather painful illustrations of how reduced earnings and likelihood of lower dividends can affect a stock were witnessed on Canadian exchanges during the past week.

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C. F. W. BURNS: Burns Bros. & Company (Toronto).

Last week The Financial Post featured "Canada's Proud 50 Years of Progress." We may justly be proud of the tremendous growth during this period which was made possible by the application of the "pioneer spirit" to the rich natural resources with which this country is endowed.

But what of the future? In addition to the soil, water power, forest products, base metals and gold mining which formed the basis of Canada's development during the past there have recently appeared new and important natural resources which augur well for the future—the oil of Western Canada, the iron ore of Labrador, the titanium of Quebec as well as uranium.

With these tremendous resources and with continuance of the "pioneer spirit" among Canadian citizens, there is no reason why the next 50 years should not far overshadow the last 50.

How can each one of us participate in this anticipated tremendous development? We believe the answer lies in two directions. First, by ensuring that Canada remains a democratic free-enterprise society abundant with opportunities for individual growth. Secondly, by purchasing the securities of Canadian companies with growth prospects.

Notwithstanding the upward trend which we foresee for Canada—and thus for leading Canadian companies — in the next half-century, history shows us that such growth occurs not as a straight line but rather as a zig zag pattern.

Accordingly we believe that the purchase of stocks for the short-term period should be particularly selective. Over the long-term, however, we feel that history will show that the stocks of many companies in the post-war period have been and are selling at bargain-counter prices.

Greater stability of international trade appears essential in order that increased Canadian industrial production can be reflected in a higher standard of living for the Canadian people. To this end, strenuous and successful efforts are being made to increase imports from sterling areas, and exports to the United States, so as to bring our trade with these countries more into balance.

Substantial sums of private and corporate capital will, of course, be required to bring our raw resources to the production stage. Much of this capital must, of necessity, come from the United States. The evident potentialities of the Dominion, coupled with indications that the future rate of growth in Canadian industrial production will outstrip that of the United States, lead to the belief that Canadian securities will become an increasingly popular avenue for investment.

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MILNER, ROSS & CO. (Toronto)

A major factor in the economic expansion of the Dominion is the increasing dependence of the United States on it as a source of raw materials. Its steel mills, smelters, atomic plants, publishing and other industries, more and more, are looking to Canada for their primary requirements. This dependence is further highlighted by the pressing demands of national defence.

Undoubtedly, the future growth in Canadian industrial development will be matched by a corresponding growth in population, and a resultant broadening of domestic markets. Such conditions will go far toward bringing about a stronger Canadian trade position and a much more stable economy.

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E. F. HUTTON & CO. (New York)

We believe the public will increase its purchases of common stocks (in 1950) for the liberal income they produce and that the competition for good yields will force stock prices up. With this as our basic idea, and assuming our opinion is correct, we have estimated 1950 earnings and dividends on the 30 stocks comprising the Dow-Jones Industrial Average . . . . The resulting figure for the average is 235—38 points above the present market level, or about 20% higher. Our estimates of 1950 earnings and dividends of the Dow-Jones industrials are $20.55 and $11.68 respectively; these compare with estimates of $24 and $12, respectively, for 1949.

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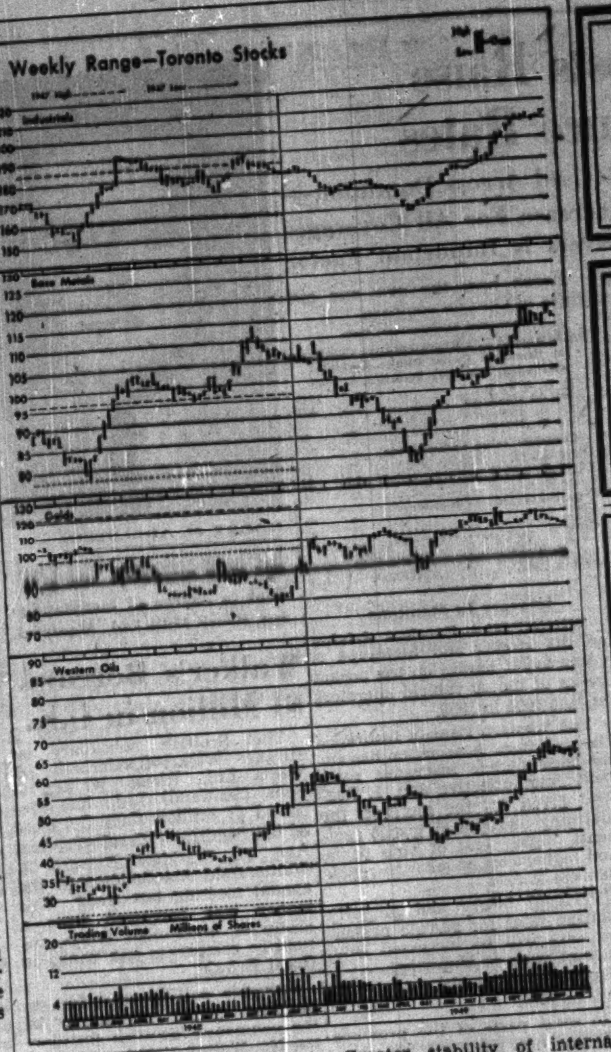

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Abitibi Pwr. & Pap.	.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Do. $1.50 pf.	.37½	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Acadia Atlant. A	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Aluminum pfd.	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Am. Cyanamid.	†.50+.62½	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Do. pfd.	1.87½	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Anglo-Hur.	.15	Jan. 25	Jan. 3
Argus Corp.	.15	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Do. pfd.	1.12½	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
J. H. Ashdown Hdwre. A	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do. B	.60	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Auto Fab. A	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do. B	.10	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Avalon Tel.	1.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do. 5% pfd.	.62½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do. 6% pfd.	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do. 7% pfd.	.87½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Bk. of Montreal	1.20	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Bank of N. Scotia	1.30	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Do.	.35	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Bk. of Toronto	1.20	Jan. 3	Nov. 15
Barber Ellis pfd.	1.75	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Beatty Bros.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Beaver Lumber	.50+.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Do. A	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do. A	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do. pfd.	.35	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do. pfd.	.35	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Beld.-Cort.	1.50+1.00	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Do. pfd.	1.75	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Belgium Glove	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do. pfd.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bell Telephone	.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 15
Biltmore Hats	.10	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Do. A	.25	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Bralorne	.10	Jan. 14	Dec. 22
Brantford Cord.	.12½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do. pfd.	.32½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Brazilian Tr. pfd.	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Brant. Roofing	.50+.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Brewers & Dist.	.50	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Do.	.25	Jun. 1	Apr. 29
Do.	.25	Sep. 1	Jul. 31
B. C. Forest	.15	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
		Coup. 5	
B. A. Oil	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 6
Do. pfd.	0.234375	Jan. 3	Dec. 6
B. C. Elec. 4% pfd.	1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
		Coup. 10-xc-	Dec. 30
Do. 4¾% pfd.	1.18	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
		Coup. 5-xc-	Dec. 30
B. C. Pwr. A	.40	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
B. C. Tele. 4¾% pfd.	1.18¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Do. 6% 1st pf.	1.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Do. 6% 2nd pfd.	1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Br. Mtge. & Tr.	4.00+1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
T. G. Bright	.25	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Building Prod.	.40	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Burlington Steel	.20+.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Butterfly Hose pfd.	3.50	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Can. Bread B pfd.	.62½	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Can. Crushed Stone	†.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Can. Dry	†.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Do. pfd.	†1.06¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Can. Flooring B	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Can. Machine	.25	Dec. 28	Dec. 10
Can. Nor. Pwr.	.15	Jan. 25	Dec. 20
Can. Trust	4.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Perm. Mtge.	2.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Steamship pfd.	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Can. So. Pwr.	†1.50	Feb. 1	Dec. 28
Can. Trust	4.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Varnish pfd.	.31¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Can. Bk. of Com.	.20	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Do.	†.20	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Candn. Brew.	.50	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Canan. Bronze	.32+.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Do. pfd.	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Can. Can.	.31¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do. 1st pfd.	.25+.05	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do. 2nd pfd.	.15+.10	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Can. Cel.	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Do. $1.75 pfd.	.43¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Do. $1 pfd.	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Candn. Cot.	.70	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Do. pfd.	.30	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Candn. Fire Ins.	.40	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Candn. Food A	.25	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Do. pfd.	1.12½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Candn. For. Inv.	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Candn. Dredge	.25	Feb. 2	Jan. 6
Can. Gen. Elec.	2.00+4.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Gen. Sec A & B	3.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Ice Mach. A	.20	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Candn. Gen. Inv.	.20	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Candn. Indemnity	.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Candn. Ind.	.27½	Jan. 31	Jan. 3
Do. pfd.	1.75	Jan. 14	Dec. 23
Candn. Ing. Rand	1.00	Dec. 28	Dec. 14
Candn. Oil 4% pfd.	1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do. 8% pfd.	2.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Can. Pac. Rly. 4% pf.	2%	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Candn. Refractories	1.12½	Jan. 15	Dec. 1
Candn. Silk A	.37½	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Can. West. Lumber	.10	Jan. 16	Dec. 19
Do.	.10	Apr. 15	Mar. 18
Do.	.10	July 15	June 17
Do.	.10	Oct. 16	Sep. 18
Can. Westinghouse	.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Candn. Wirebound A	.37½	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Carnation Co. pfd.	†93¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Cassidy's	.15+.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Do. pfd.	1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Cent. Can. Loan	.02	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Celanese Corp.	†.60	Dec. 29	Dec. 16
Do. 4.75 Ser.	†1.18¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Do. 7% pfd.	†1.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Chart. Trust	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Chateo pfd.	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Chateau Gai W.	.30	Jan. 10	Dec. 28
Coch. Willans	.04	Dec. 29	Dec. 12
Cockshutt Plow	.35	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Do.	.35	Jun. 1	May 1
Do.	.35	Sep. 1	Aug. 1
Do.	.35	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Collingwood Ter.	.25+.25	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
Do. pfd	.25+.25	Jan. 31	Jan. 10
Coniaurum M.	.02½	Dec. 30	Dec. 7
Consol. Bak.	.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Cons. Div. St. Sec. pf	1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Consol. Litho.	.50	Dec. 30	Dec. 1
Cons. M. & S.	1.00+3.00	Jan. 16	Dec. 10
Cons. Pap.	.50+.75	Jan. 17	Dec. 5
Consol. Press A	.16¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Consumers Gas	2.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Copeland Flour pfd.	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Craig Bit. pfd.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Crown Cork & Seal	.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 14
Crown Trust	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 30
David & Frere A	.25+1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Deb. & Sec. Corp.	5.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Do. pfd.	2.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 27
Detroit & C. Tunnel	.75	Jan. 6	Dec. 16
Detroit Int. Br.	†.40	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Disher Steel	.50	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Dome M.	.20	Jan. 30	Dec. 30
Dom. Bank	.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Dom. Coal	.37+.38	Jan. 25	Dec. 30
Dom. Glass	.25+11.25	Jan. 16	Dec. 29
Do. pfd.	.35	Jan. 16	Dec. 29
Dom. Dairies	.12½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Do. pfd.	.44	Jan. 14	Dec. 31
Dom. Fabrics	.20	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Do. 1st pfd.	.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Do. 2nd pfd.	.37½	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Dom. Fire Ins.	3.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Dom. Foundries	.35+.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Dom. Square	1.00	Jan. 16	Dec. 15
Dom. Stl. & Coal B	.25+1.00	Jan. 20	Dec. 30
Dom. Tar & Chem. com. & V.T.	.25	Feb. 1	Jan. [illegible]
Do. pfd.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Dom. Textile	.13	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Do. pfd.	1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. [illegible]
Donnacona Pap. pf.	1.12½	Feb. 15	Jan. [illegible]
Donnell & Mudge A	.25	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Dunlop Tire pfd.	.62½	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
East Leduc	.01½	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
East. C. Sav. & Loan	1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. [illegible]
Eastern Trust	.20	Jan. 2	Dec. [illegible]
Easy Washing	.05+.10	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Enam. & Heat.	.50	Jan. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Empire Brass A	.25	Jan. 14	Dec. [illegible]
Erie Flooring A	.30	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Do. B	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
T. H. Estabrooks pf.	.26	Jan. 15	Dec. [illegible]
Evans, Coleman & Gilley A	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Do. B	.08	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Famous Players	.25	Dec. 24	Dec. [illegible]
Fibre Pro. pfd.	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Fittings A	.30	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Foundation Co.	.30	Jan. 20	Dec. [illegible]
Fraser Cos.	.50	Jan. 23	Dec. [illegible]
Do. pfd.	1.19	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Gat. Power	.30	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Do. 5½% pfd.	1.38	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Gen. Pet. ord. & A	.02	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Gen. Steel	.25	Feb. 15	Jan. [illegible]
Do. pfd.	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. [illegible]
Golden Manitou	.05	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Goodyear Tire	3.00	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Grand & Toy	.15	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Grandview M.	.02	Feb. 1	Jan. [illegible]
Gt. Br. & Can. Inv. Corp. pfd.	6.50	Dec. 30	Dec. [illegible]
Gt. Lakes Pap. A	.62½	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Do. B	.30	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Do. com.	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Gt. West Felt	.30	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Do. pfd.	.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Gt. West Life	5%	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
B. Greening	.05	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Gypsum, Lime A	.35	Mar. 1	Feb. [illegible]
Do.	.35	Jun. 1	May [illegible]
Do.	.35	Sep. 1	Aug. [illegible]
Do.	.35	Dec. 1	Nov. [illegible]
Hahn Brass	.30+.20	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Do. pfd.	.50+.20	Jan. 1	Dec. [illegible]
Ham. Bridge	.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Hasen's W'sale Groc.	5.00	Dec. 31	Dec. [illegible]
Harding Carp.	.20	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]
Hart Battery	.10+1.30	Jan. 11	Dec. [illegible]
Hendershot Pap.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. [illegible]
Highland-Bell	.05	Jan. 5	Dec. [illegible]
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Jan. 30	Dec. [illegible]
Hollinger Cons.	.06	Dec. 30	Dec. [illegible]
F. W. Horner A	.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. [illegible]

Dividends Declared (con'd)

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
How. Smith Pap.	.50	Jan. 30	Dec. 31
Do. pfd.	.50	Jan. 30	Dec. 31
Howey Gold	.01	Dec. 31	Nov. 24
Hubbard Felt A	.75	Jan. 1	Dec. 8
Hud. Bay Co.	4%+21%	Jan. 30	unstated
Hunts A & B	.10	[illegible]	Dec. 15
Huron & Erie Mtge.	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do. 20% paid	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Hydro-Elec. Sec. B	.25	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Imp. Bank	.12½	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Imp. Tobacco	[illegible]	Dec. 30	Nov. 15
Do. pfd.	.25	Feb. 1	Dec. 20
Ind. Accept.	.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do. 4¼% pfd.	1.06¼	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do. 5% conv. pfd.	.31¼	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Ind. Mtge. & Tr.	1.25+.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Ing. Mach. & Tool A	.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
John Inglis	.20	Dec. 29	Dec. 16
Inter-City Bak.	.25	Jan. 31	Dec. 14
Do.	1.10	Jan. 31	Jan. 16
Intercolonial Coal	1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Int. Bronze pfd.	.37½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Int. Metal Ind. A	.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 15
Do. pfd.	1.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
Int. Nickel pfd.	†1.75	Feb. 1	[illegible]
Int. Paints pfd.	.60	Jan. 14	[illegible]
Int. Power	.60	Jan. 14	Dec. 20
Invest. Found. pfd.	.75	Jan. 16	Dec. 15
Jam. Pub. Ser. Ltd.	.25	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Jamaica Pub. Ser. Co. Ltd.	1.75	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Journal Pub.	.20	Dec. 29	Dec. 16
Kerr-Addison M.	.20	Dec. 28	Nov. 30
John Labatt	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Lamaque G.	.12	Feb. 1	Dec. 9
Lambton Loan & Inv.	1.50+1.00	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
John A. Lang	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Laprairie Inc. pf. 6%	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Leduc West Oil	.05	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
London Can. Inv. pf.	1.50	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
London Hose	.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Do. A	.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
W. M. Lowney	.25	Jan. 16	Dec. 15
M. Loew's	.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Maclaren Pwr.	1.25	Jan. 3	Nov. 19
H. R. Macmillan A & B	.12½	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Madsen Red Lake	.05	Dec. 22	Nov. 30
Mailman	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Maple Leaf Gard.	.25	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Mari. Tel. & Tel.	.17½	Jan. 16	Dec. 30
Do. pfd.	.15	Jan. 16	Dec. 20
L. McBrine pfd.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
McCarthy Milling A	.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do. B	.12½	Jan. 20	Dec. 15
McColl-Front. pfd.	1.00	Jan. 20	Dec. 30
McIntyre Porc. M.	$1.00	Jan. 3	Nov. 1
McLennan, McFeeley & Prior pfd.	1.12½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Melchers Dist. pfd.	.30	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Mercury Mills	.15	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Mersey Pap.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do. pfd.	1.12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Minn. & Ont. Pap.	.37½+.50	Jan. 25	Dec. 30
J. S. Mitchell	1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Mod. Containers A	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Molson's Brew.	.50	Jan. 11	Dec. 15
Monarch Knit.	1.75	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Do. pfd.	6%	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Monarch Life	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Mtl. City & Dist. Bk.	.40+.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Mtl. Locomotive	.75+.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Mtl. Telegraph	.25	Jan. 14	Dec. 15
Moore Corp.	†1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Do. 4% pfd.	.30	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Do. A & B pfd.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Morrow Screw	1.00	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Do. pfd.	1.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Murphy Paint	.40+.40	Jan. 13	Dec. 19
Nat. Biscuit	.40	Jan. 3	Dec. 6
Nat. Brew.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Do. pfd.	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Nat. Grocers	.37½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Nat. Hose. B	.15	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Nat. Steel Car	.40	Jan. 2	Dec. 2
Nat. Trust	.37½	Jan. 14	Dec. 15
New Eng. Elec.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Niagara W. W.	†.20	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Nor. Can. Mtge. pfd.	.40+.40	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
North Star Oil pfd.	.08¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
N.S. Lt. & Pwr.	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 2
Ogilvie Flour	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Ont. Beauty Sup. pf.	.25	Jan. 3	Nov. 25
Ont. Loan & Deb.	1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Ont. Steel	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do.	$1.00	Feb. 15	Jan. 16
Do.	1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Ott. L. H. & Pwr.	.15	Feb. 15	Jan. 16
Do. pfd.	$1.25	Jan. 16	Jan. 4
Page-Hersey	[illegible]	Dec. 31	[illegible]
Paul Serv. St.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penmans Ltd.	.75	Feb. 15	Jan. [illegible]
Do. pfd.	1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. [illegible]
Perron G. M.	.01	Jan. 31	Nov. 30
Power Corp.	.50	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Do. pfd.	1.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 20
Do. 6% pfd.	.30	Jan. 16	Dec. 20
Pressed Metals	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Preston E. D.	.01½+.01	Jun. 1	May 10
Price Bros. pfd.	.50	Jan. 14	Dec. 16
Proprietary M.	1.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Purity Flour pfd.	.87½	Dec. 29	Nov. 30
Que. Manitou	.05	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Que. Power	.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
R. & M. Bear. A	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Reitman's pfd.	.25	Jan. 16	Dec. 30
Reliance Pet.	1.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Remington Rand	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Renfrew Tex. A	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Renold Cov. A	.20+.05	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Riverside Silk A	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Robinson Cot.	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
P. L. Robertson	.62½	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Robinson Little	.20	Jan. 1	Dec. 27
Russell Ind.	1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do. pfd.	1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Sag. Pwr. pfd.	1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 21
Sangamo Ltd.	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Schultz Die Cast.	.10	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Shawinigan W. & P.	.30	Feb. 25	Jan. 17
Do. pfd.	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Sherwin Wms.	.25+.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Sheep Creek M.	.05	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Shirriff's B	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Sicks Brew.	.25+.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Sigma M.	.10	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Silverwood's A	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do. B	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Silverwoods W.D. pf	1.25	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Siscoe G. M.	.05	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
So. Can. Pwr.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do. pfd.	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Stand. Pav.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do.	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do. pfd.	.62+.30	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Stand. Radio A & B	.10	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Stanley Brock A	.15	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
Do. B	.10	Feb. 1	Jan. 9
Stedman Bros.	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Steel of Can. ord. & pf.	.75+1.00	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
Sterling Trusts	1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15

Dividends Declared (con't.)

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Sun Life Ass	6.00	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Supertest Pet. com. & ord.	1.50	Jan. 16	Dec. 16
		Coup. 60-xd	Jan. 3
Do. pfd. B	.75	Jan. 16	Dec. 16
Sylvanite G. M.	.04	Jan. 3	Oct. 31
Tamblyn	.25+.45	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Do. pfd.	.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 9
Tay. Pear & Carson	.25+.10	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
	.03	Feb. 1	Dec. 9
Teck-Hughes	.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Thrift Stores	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Tip Top Tailors	.10	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Tooke Bros.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 9
Tor. Gen. Trusts	1.75	Jan. 3	
Tor. Iron Wks. com. & A	.15+.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Tor. Mtge.	1.25+.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Trad. Finance A & B	.37½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do. 4½% pfd.	1.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do. A & B rts.	1.00	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Twin City Rap. Trans.	1.62½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Un. Amuse. A & B	[illegible]	Dec. 30	Nov. 15
United Dist.	[illegible]	Jan. 4	Dec. 29
United Fuel A pfd.	[illegible]	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
United Sec. Corp.	[illegible]	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
United Steel	[illegible]	Jan. 2	Dec. 2
Verney Corp.	[illegible]	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Do. pfd.	[illegible]	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Victoria Gr.	[illegible]	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do.	[illegible]	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Walker G. & W.	[illegible]	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Waterous	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	Dec. 10
Weston Geo.	[illegible]	Jan. 16	Dec. 30
Do. pfd.	[illegible]	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Westminster Pap. A	[illegible]	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do. pfd.	[illegible]	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Wpg. Electric	[illegible]	Jan. 31	Jan. 7
Do. pfd.	[illegible]	Jan. 31	Jan. 7
Willson Stationers	[illegible]	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Winnipeg Elec.	[illegible]	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do. pfd.	[illegible]	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Wood, Alex. & Jas. pf.	[illegible]	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Wool Combing	[illegible]	Dec. 31	Nov. 15
Wright-Harg.	[illegible]	Dec. 31	Nov. 15
York Knit A	[illegible]	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Do. B	[illegible]	Jan. 10	Dec. 24
Zellers	[illegible]	Jan. 3	Nov. 23
Do. pfd.	[illegible]	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Do.	[illegible]	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
	[illegible]	Feb. 1	Jan. 2
	[illegible]	Feb. 1	Jan. 2

*American funds. †Initial. ‡Extra.

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended Dec. 17, 43 new highs were recorded among the general stocks on Canadian Stock Exchanges and 13 new lows. In the mining group there were 9 new highs and 22 new lows. In the western oil group there were two new highs and four new lows.

GENERAL

New Highs—1949

Bank of Montreal, Brantford Cordage, Bruck Silk Mills A, Canada Cement, Canada Starch, Candn. Marconi, Candn. Oil 5% pr, Claude Neon A, Do. B, Do. pref., Cockshutt Plow, Cochrane Dunlop, Consumers' Gas, Craig Bit, Crown Cork, David & Frere A, Davis Leather A, Distillers Seagram, Dom. Glass, Dom. Steel & Coal, Economic Inv., Fittings A, Foundation Co., General Prod's A, General St'l Wares, Gypsum Lime, Hamilton Bridge, Huron & E. Mtge., Imp. Tob'co 4% pf., Inter. Metal Ind., Inter. Paper, Inter. Utilities, John Inglis, Inter. Paper, Molson's Brewery, Nat'l Hosiery B, Pressed Metals, Supertest Pete. ord., Southam, Tor. Gen. Tr., Tuckett pfd., Union Gas, Weston, Geo.

New Lows—1949

Atlas Steels, Auto Electric, Brand, Henderson, Flash Fast., Hendershot P. Pr., Jam. Pub. Ser. pref., Melcher's, Mod. Tool, Ogilvie Flour, Do. pref., Ont. Beauty Supp., Paton Mfg. pref., Simon & Sons

MINING

New Highs—1949

Ascot Metals, Barnat Mines, East Sullivan, Marcus Gold, New Goldvue, Northern Empire, Quemont, United Keno Hill, Ventures

New Lows—1949

Barymin, Bayonne, Boymar, Buloie Gold, Coin Lake, Colomac Y'knife, Cons. Astoria, Dulama, El-Pen-Rey, Eureka, Formaque, Guayana, Kenville, Lake Fortune, Little Long Lac, Nicholson, Omega, Red Cloud, Roche Long Lac, Taku, Western Ashley, Winchester

OILS

New Highs—1949

Calgary & Edmon., Federated Pet.

New Lows—1949

Br. Dominion, Mill City, Pac. Petroleum, Vulcan

Municipal Bonds

Dec. 20, 1949

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask $	Yld. %
Victoria	3¾	'35-64	98½	100½	3.73
Vancouver	3¾	'69	99	101	3.63
Calgary	3½	'69	99	101	3.43
Edmonton	3½	'69	99	101	3.43
Regina	2½	'64	90½	92½	3.65
Moose Jaw	3	'60	94	97	3.50
Winnipeg	3-3½	'69	98	100	3.00
Ottawa	3	'68	103	105	2.00
Toronto	3¼	'68	99	101	2.92
Hamilton	3	'67	98½	100½	2.96
Windsor A	3	'75	72	75	4.02
Windsor	2½	'75	76	79	4.65
Windsor	2¾	'73	88	91	4.05
Montreal	3½	'70	93	96	3.27
Quebec	3	'64	98	100	3.30
Halifax	3½	'68	95	98	3.15
Saint John	3	'65	99	103	3.34
	3½				

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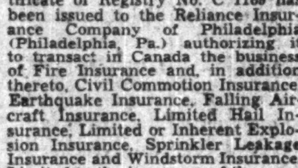
J. J. Kilgour, chief agent in Canada. Toronto, Ont., Dec. 12, 1949.

IN MONTREAL



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J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, PRESIDENT

Accident Costs Raise Auto Insurance Rates

Premiums to Be Revised Across Dominion—Ontario Average Increase For All Coverages 3.1%—Age of Drivers is Important Factor

Automobile insurance premium rates are being revised in most parts of Canada, The Financial Post is informed. While some of the changes are downward, most of the revisions mean higher premiums on the average, especially in private passenger cars. Commercial vehicles such as trucks, etc., will get some reductions in certain areas, it is understood.

The increase over the entire range of private passenger and commercial vehicles for all coverages will average 3.1%.

Fire and theft rates in Ontario will be reduced in most territories, it is understood. But because experience differs in various districts, rate changes vary in different areas.

Because the hazard varies also according to the purposes for which an automobile is used and the age of the driver, vehicles are classified as:

A1—where the car is used only for pleasure and where there are not more than two drivers in the household each of whom is over 25, this class gets the lowest premium rate.

A—where the car is used for pleasure but there is no limit on the number of drivers in the household nor their ages,

B—where the car is used for business.

Experience has shown that the car used for business is a greater risk than one used for pleasure only, while the car that is driven by people under 25 is a worse risk than one where the drivers are all over 25. (The Financial Post, Oct. 22).

Because much automobile insurance business comes up for renewal about the year end, the effective date of the new rates is set at Feb. 1 for renewal business. New policies written anytime after Jan. 1, however, will be at the new increased rates.

Factors responsible for the cost of automobile insurance were outlined recently by W. F. Spry, vice-president of the All-Canada Insurance Federation (The Financial Post, Dec. 17). He stated that while the cost of automobiles had increased 100% since 1939, repair costs 65% and the volume of claims 350%, the average country-wide premium for automobile insurance had risen only 14%.

Here is a table showing how motor vehicle accidents in Ontario have increased in the first nine months of 1949.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONT.

First 9 Mos.	1948	1949	Chge. %
Accidents	18,587	23,526	+26.6
Prop. damage	$4,686,730	$6,474,753	+38.1
Persons killed	489	594	+21.5
Persons injured	10,298	12,457	+28.1
Cars registered	841,029	931,502	+10.8

Of Ontario drivers involved in accidents in 1949 (1st 9 months) compared with 1948 prior to October, juvenile and "past 55" age groups show most startling increases.

Drivers Involved in Accidents

First 9 Mos.	1948	1949	%
Under 18	873	1,205	+38.0
18-24	7,471	9,524	+27.3
25-40	12,627	16,244	+28.6
41-54	5,531	7,005	+26.6
55-64	1,871	2,485	+32.8
Over 65	894	1,030	+15.2

Here's how the new and old rates in Ontario compare.

Chevrolet Stylemaster, 1949
Rates Quoted by a Representative Company for Standard Cover Public Liability, $5-$10,000; Property Damage, $1,000.

P. L. & P. D.:	1950	1949
Class A1 Pleasure	$28	$28
Class A Pleasure	34	32
Class B Business	45	43
Collision ($100 deductible):		
Class A1	23	18
Class A	26	21
Class B	33	26
Collision ($50 deductible):		
Class A1	39	35
Class A	44	40
Class B	55	50
Fire & theft	7	7.50

Increase In Manitoba

WINNIPEG—Careless driving on the streets and highways is going to hit harder on the pocket books of motor vehicle operators in Manitoba in 1950.

The Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association has announced higher insurance rates next year, effective Jan. 1. Reasons given for the increase, the alarming increase in traffic accidents, higher cost of auto parts, and higher cost of labor to repair damage to cars.

Personal injury and property damage rates for private passenger cars will be increased 10%, in most parts of Manitoba.

Collision rates will go up from 10% to 25%.

In most parts of the province fire and theft rates will be reduced 25%. Collision rates on commercial cars will be higher in Winnipeg but will remain at the old figures in most parts of the province.

Unless car operators mend their ways, they may expect even higher rates in 1951. This was not stated in the announcement by the Underwriters' Association nor even implied. They did say that insurance rates are based in actuarial data and loss experience governed the trend. This being so, the new rates to be effective in 1950 are for the most part based on the accident record of 1948 and the early part of 1949. Generally there is a gap of about 12 months before the companies can assemble their data upon which to revise rates.

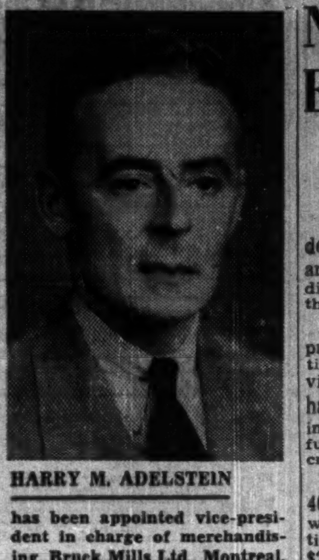
See Higher Rates in 1951

The accident record for 1949 in Manitoba is less favorable than in 1948. If it continues on present scale higher rates in 1951 will be inevitable.

Up to Oct. 31, 89 persons have been killed in traffic accidents in the province in 1949, 14 more than last year. Seventy-five more persons have been injured. There are of course more cars on the road but compared to the total number in Manitoba the ratio of accidents which result in claims on the insurance companies is higher than last year.

"Types of new car design" a statement by the Underwriters says, "where fenders are prominent on the body, with running boards eliminated and elaborate grille work, has helped to make costly repair bills.

"The solution is in the hands of automobile operators. Only more care, more courtesy, and strict observance of traffic regulations will bring fewer accidents and lower insurance costs."



HARRY M. ADELSTEIN

has been appointed vice-president in charge of merchandising, Bruck Mills Ltd., Montreal.

Walker's Borrows £1 Million in U.K.

The Scottish subsidiary of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd., Hiram Walker & Sons (Scotland) Ltd., has borrowed £1 million since the close of the company's fiscal year last Aug. 31, President Howard R. Walton told shareholders at the annual meeting last week. This money was borrowed from a group of investment trusts, insurance companies and banks in Great Britain.

Proceeds will be used for rebuilding whisky inventories of the company's Scottish distilleries, Mr. Walton stated.

One half of the loan is payable in five years and the remaining half in 10 years both at 4% interest, he stated. It is anticipated that the profits of the subsidiaries will be more than sufficient to amortize the loan, he added.

Staff Changes

Chartered banks announce the following staff changes:

Montreal:

R. E. H. ARMSTRONG, assistant inspector, superintendent's department, Winnipeg, to be an assistant manager, Winnipeg.

W. NEWBIGGING, assistant manager, Brantford, Ont., to be manager, Galt.

S. P. ASHDOWN, accountant, City Hall branch, London, Ont., to be assistant manager, Brantford, Ont.

R. L. SMITH, of head office, to be registrar of stock, head office.

C. O. MOON, assistant manager, Toronto, to be manager, that branch.

J. C. BROWN, assistant manager, King and Yonge, Toronto, to be senior assistant manager at Toronto.

S. L. WELLWOOD, accountant, Windsor, Ont., to be assistant manager, that branch.

J. L. WHITE, Vancouver, to be manager, Airport branch, Vancouver, to be opened shortly.

* * *

Nova Scotia:

T. G. DUNN, to be manager, Stettler, Alta.

A. J. D. PUBLOW, to be assistant manager, Saskatoon, Sask.

R. E. GLAZE, to be accountant, New Westminster, B.C.

G. S. C. MACLEAN, to be assistant accountant, New Westminster, B.C.

Alberta Supreme Court Rules 'Home' Shareholders Must Pay

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—By unanimous decision, the Alberta Supreme Court has dismissed an appeal of 211 registered shareholders of the defunct Home Assurance Co., of Canada against a judgment which held them collectively responsible for $375,474 on all shares held at time of bankruptcy.

In a 52 page written judgment following Supreme Court hearing, Justice Hugh John MacDonald ruled that policies issued by the Home Assurance Co. and which had not expired, were still in effect but that no interim distribution on account of claims against deposits held by Quebec and Alberta provincial governments can be made.

When the company went into liquidation it had liabilities estimated at $725,000 and assets of $285,000 plus a deposit of $50,000 held by the Quebec Government and $375,474 owing by stockholders. The amount was owed by stockholders as they had made only part payment on $100 shares and the majority owed $85 for each share held.

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

Casualty Insurance

Lumbermens

Agency Inquiries Invited

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

National Bank Earnings Rise

Assets at New High Deposits Set Record Investments Increase

New high records in assets and deposits and increased earnings are shown by the National Canadian Bank in its annual report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1949.

Net earnings, after making appropriations to reserves for contingencies, out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made, and after deducting $150,000 for staff pension fund, totalled $1,224,710, an increase of $60,530.

Taxes took $362,590, about $3,400 less than in the previous year, while the allowance for depreciation of premises was higher at $243,845, leaving net profits for the year at $618,275 ($589,885 in 1948), equal to 88 cents a share, four cents more than in the previous year. Dividends paid at 80 cents a share totaled $560,000, same as in 1948.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Nov. 30:	1949	1948
Net earnings	$1,224,710	$1,164,180
Less: Prov. for taxes	362,590	365,993
Bank premises w/o	243,845	208,302
Net profit	618,275	589,885
Less: Dividends	560,000	560,000
Surplus for year	58,275	29,885
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$0.88	$0.84
Paid	0.80	0.80

Total assets at the new peak of $430,120,124 were up $21.5 millions. The liquid position continued strong. Cash assets at $67.7 millions represent 16.31% of liabilities to the public, while quick assets at $281.9 millions, were equal to 67.93% of liabilities to the public. Current loans and discounts on Nov. 30 were $132.2 millions ($136.9 millions in 1948). Total loans and discounts on Nov. 30 were $140.5 millions ($143.9 millions) plus $3.3 millions call loans. Investments increased $22.8 millions to $210.8 millions.

Deposits also reached a new high level at $414.4 millions, an increase of $22.6 millions. Savings deposits rose almost $10.5 millions to $295.5 millions, while demand deposits increased from $90.8 millions to over $98 millions, and Dominion and provincial government deposits increased to $16.2 millions. Deposits due other banks were $4.5 millions.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Nov. 30:	1949	1948
Cash on hand	$33,207,116	$30,264,122
Dep. with Bk. of Can.	31,736,762	31,991,591
Dep. with other bks.	2,757,230	2,827,356
Call & short loans	3,366,690	3,196,109
Dom. & prov. sec.*	177,396,175	154,961,532
Other securities*	33,439,942	33,021,827
Total quick assets	281,923,915	256,262,537
Loans & discounts	140,579,497	143,976,324
Bank premises	6,629,592	5,791,535
Letters of credit	422,738	1,568,218
Other assets	564,382	981,536
Total assets	430,120,124	408,580,150
Circulation	541,592	611,047
Dom. & prov. depos.	16,242,126	11,503,306
Pub. nonint. bear. dep.	98,025,749	90,783,476
Pub int. bear. deps.	295,533,340	285,044,313
Due to banks	4,581,907	4,363,199
Letters of credit	422,738	1,568,218
Sundry liabilities	72,715	65,846
Total liab. to pub.	415,420,167	393,939,405
Divds. unpaid, etc.	154,167	153,230
Reserve	7,000,000	7,000,000
Capital paid-up	7,000,000	7,000,000
Surplus	545,790	487,515
Total liab. to share.	14,699,957	14,640,745

*Not exceeding market value.

In Australia and New Zealand

With total assets of over £275,000,000 and with over 800 branches and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua and New Guinea, this Bank is better equipped to facilitate trade with these countries than any other institution there.

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47 Yonge St., Toronto—Plaza 3422

BANK OF CANADA

	Dec. 15 1949 $	Dec. 8 1949 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Notes in circ.	1,295,263,070	1,291,628,918
Deposits: Dom.	46,549,566	54,039,288
Chart. banks	517,264,711	514,611,749
Other	89,115,699	83,927,703
Total deposits	652,929,976	652,578,740
Liabs. payable in sterling, U.S.A. and foreign gold currencies:		
(a) to gov. of Can.	80,038,890	88,813,644
(b) to other	21,788	21,788
Total	80,060,678	88,835,432
All other liabs.	28,884,363	28,423,606
Total liabs.	2,072,188,454	2,076,517,063
Assets		
Sterling & for'n	74,560,678	83,393,886
Other curr.	57,717	58,454
Total	74,618,395	83,393,886
Subsid. coin	118,596	119,148
Investments:		
Gov. sh. term.	1,710,495,741	1,710,846,001
Oth. gov. sec.	229,136,228	222,495,418
Other secs.	5,500,000	5,500,000
Total invest.	1,945,131,969	1,938,841,419
Total share cap. at cost	25,000,000	25,000,000
Premises	3,884,189	3,879,657
All other assets	23,435,314	25,282,953
Total assets	2,072,188,454	2,076,517,063

Consumers' Gas Sales 4½% Higher This Year

Output of The Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto so far in the fiscal year which commenced Oct. 1 has been 4½% above a year ago. Sales of gas in the first seven days of December were 13½% above the corresponding days of last year. November weather this year was at the normal of 37 degrees mean temperature, while gas sales were nearly 10% above a year ago.

MINNESOTA & ONTARIO PAPER CO. have announced an extra dividend of 25c a share payable, along with regular quarterly dividend of 37½c, on Jan. 25, 1950 to shareholders of record Dec. 30, 1949.

CHRISTMAS Gift REMITTANCES

Any branch of the Royal Bank will arrange your remittances to any part of the world . . . by Mail, Cable or Telegraph.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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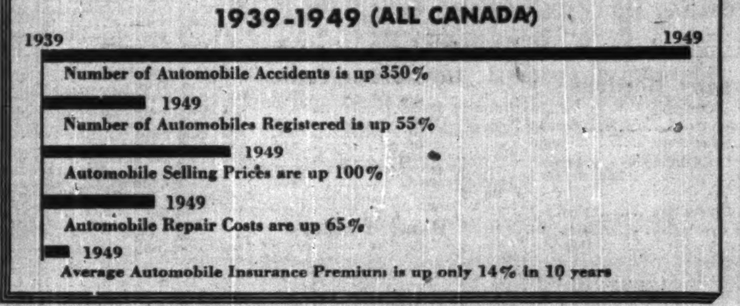
CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES LTD. Upon issue of 1,650 common shares to employees there will be 409,000 common shares outstanding.

BATHURST POWER & PAPER CO. has issued 25,000 B shares at $5 a share, increasing number of B outstanding to 325,000 shares.

A BIG UP IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS . . . A LITTLE UP IN INSURANCE RATES



RATE CHANGES

Changes in Ontario automobile insurance rates will become effective January 1, 1950. Insurance costs for some territories and classes will be reduced; others will be increased. For many motorists there will be no change in insurance cost.

Private Passenger Automobiles: Fire and Theft rates are reduced an average of 11.7%; Liability rates for many motorists will not change; for others there will be an increase, the average over-all increase being 4.7%; some Collision rates are reduced, most are increased for an average increase of 14.7%; average increase for all coverages and territories is 6%.

Commercial Automobiles: Fire and Theft rates are reduced an average of 9.7%; Liability rates are reduced an average of 6.2%; Collision rates are increased an average of 3%; average decrease for all coverages and territories is 4.8%.

What Makes Insurance Rates GO UP? GO DOWN?

It is as simple as this: the fewer the accidents, the lower the rates; the more accidents, the higher the rates. Accidents don't just happen—they are committed—and prevention is the only cure.

LOOK AT OUR (ONTARIO) ACCIDENT RECORD
(Compiled by the Ontario Department of Highways)

First 9 months	1948	1949	Increase %
Accidents	18,587	23,526	26.6
Property Damage	$4,686,730	$6,474,753	38.1
Persons killed	489	594	21.5
Persons injured	10,298	12,457	28.1
Cars registered	841,029	931,502	10.8

Drive with Care, Courtesy, Common Sense

Published by the Insurance Companies, Members of

CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION
INDEPENDENT AUTOMOBILE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE CONFERENCE

For Full Particulars of the New Rates, See Your Insurance Agent

Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of October 31, 1949 Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government $	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments $	Advances from Bank of Canada Secured $	Demand Deposits in Canada $	Savings Deposits in Canada $	Deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian $	Deposits Elsewhere $	Bal. due to other banks in Canada $	Due to banks in U. K. $	Due to Banks Elsewhere $	Letters of Credit outstanding $	Other Liabilities $	Dividends Declared and unpaid $	Reserve Fund $	Capital Paid Up $	Total Liabilities $
Montreal	3,621,916	94,952,948	44,308,971	....	628,527,907	1,094,448,886	13,277,802	88,243,864	23,571,378	11,149,500	20,661,437	28,320,653	1,487,975	1,459,216	48,000,000	36,000,000	2,138,532,452
Nova Scotia	1,224,016	19,610,472	2,456,922	....	205,530,781	406,967,313	6,088,192	87,713,748	14,741,130	1,838,057	4,243,645	15,560,120	773,605	723,668	24,000,000	12,000,000	803,471,676
Toronto	533,786	18,526,136	4,176,066	....	128,604,515	267,788,887	800,487	....	4,767,869	3,146,993	956,748	2,806,818	13,229	300,847	14,000,000	6,000,000	452,422,387
Provincial	258,503	2,344,189	623,910	....	33,181,806	108,751,187	28,835	....	2,018,540	....	37,106	494,924	48,476	7,520	2,000,000	4,000,000	153,795,011
Commerce	2,909,193	51,125,545	34,921,533	....	485,927,585	826,521,399	11,657,823	96,919,186	6,446,862	4,776,991	9,239,805	48,829,395	2,050,427	1,220,486	30,000,000	30,000,000	1,642,615,235
Royal	3,717,499	61,947,398	41,057,304	....	644,387,987	966,773,881	35,103,607	384,799,945	16,180,156	8,115,544	40,982,664	52,672,124	3,591,570	939,080	44,000,000	35,000,000	2,339,271,764
Dominion	498,329	20,033,905	2,106,466	....	136,026,703	216,347,514	5,129,659	8,960,802	4,055,083	2,408,177	2,013,516	10,139,203	385,868	177,048	10,000,000	7,000,000	425,282,279
Nationale	546,387	8,082,483	1,932,993	....	99,328,980	292,223,001	744,562	....	3,292,336	122,829	686,701	551,008	83,419	156,233	7,000,000	7,000,000	421,750,937
Imperial	703,137	19,474,664	38,941,213	....	150,688,770	264,487,009	2,678,372	....	7,565,964	4,081,883	2,592,734	8,662,762	160,832	212,188	10,000,000	7,000,000	517,249,535
Barclays	50,735	2,036,345	17,043	....	7,223,506	8,408,705	5,624,150	....	155,299	4,530,109	1,875,970	1,272,555	18,858	....	1,500,000	1,500,000	34,213,280
Total	14,123,501	298,134,085	170,542,421	....	2,519,428,540	4,452,717,782	81,133,489	666,637,545	82,794,617	40,173,083	83,290,326	169,809,562	8,623,259	5,196,289	190,500,000	145,500,000	8,928,604,556

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorised $	Capital Subscribed $	Last Dividend %	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners $	Greatest Amount of Notes in circ. $	Bills rediscounted with Bank of Canada $
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	8 (2)*	305,655	3,656,806	....
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	12 (3)*	2,331,499	1,229,302	....
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	12 (2)*	474,958	538,541	....
Provincial	5,000,000	4,000,000	6	1,374,325	261,368	....
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	8 (2)*	1,544,693	2,992,611	....
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	10	1,865,615	3,780,068	....
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	371,308	503,949	....
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	626,783	550,452	....
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	12	511,338	709,527	....
Barclays	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	....	51,620	....
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	9,406,174	14,284,334	....

†And loans for which they are guarantors

*Extra dividends shown in brackets

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada $	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere $	Notes of Bank of Canada $	Deposits with Bank of Canada $	Notes and Cheques on other Banks $	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian $	Balances due by other banks in Canada $	Due by banks in U. K. $	Due by banks elsewhere $	Dom. Gov. Short Term Sec. $	Dom. Gov. Long Term Sec. $	Prov. Gov. Short Term Sec. $	Prov. Gov. Long Term Sec. $	Canadian municipal securities $
Montreal*	2,313,968	11,017	42,545,766	132,594,728	117,878,643	1,830,832	2,077	3,696,999	35,156,037	238,671,179	566,702,308	38,253,634	95,351,967	48,012,300
Nova Scotia	1,082,449	718,574	21,385,238	49,664,818	39,456,059	19,167,109	....	427,875	14,421,488	73,779,002	153,970,376	4,982,280	15,524,116	8,203,980
Toronto	609,841	....	9,428,886	30,519,668	20,127,800	740,186	....	132,413	5,510,685	40,101,052	147,270,578	6,726,998	13,203,671	6,616,283
Provincial	454,821	....	4,650,822	11,238,713	7,794,901	278,552	....	17,676	1,266,052	14,373,562	19,176,980	3,602,388	18,831,713	7,367,642
Commerce†	1,831,718	109,318	29,271,547	119,546,457	57,882,677	3,056,891	137,603	1,375,951	34,638,403	121,304,264	480,184,874	20,685,234	44,036,976	22,184,989
Royal‡	2,571,503	1,738,588	48,896,873	126,822,223	106,016,146	80,061,165	11,127	9,759,939	86,690,148	235,028,606	535,873,865	20,819,090	80,124,832	35,654,709
Dominion	608,409	277	7,862,080	42,212,856	20,568,072	549,405	....	1,640,774	9,567,720	51,633,577	82,342,405	1,061,998	5,704,044	6,397,127
Nationale	1,131,752	....	13,807,751	25,746,386	18,998,030	643,083	....	47,435	2,203,804	71,320,720	62,509,434	3,904,404	39,557,180	17,924,512
Imperial	873,149	....	14,758,888	24,568,041	24,207,063	1,025,470	718,426	529,507	6,035,859	47,087,515	150,158,182	1,562,903	7,582,695	7,135,259
Barclays	4,778	....	190,314	2,993,219	713,395	11,439	162,465	296,472	2,603,146	1,753,843	4,999,716	422,523	6,838,177	1,045,094
Total	11,482,086	2,575,774	192,798,154	625,907,111	413,672,795	107,364,132	1,031,698	17,915,061	198,093,342	895,053,320	2,203,188,688	101,921,451	326,755,371	160,541,845

NAME OF BANK	Public Securities other than Canadian $	Other bonds and stocks $	Call and short loans in Canada $	Call and short loans elsewhere $	Current loans in Canada $	Current loans elsewhere $	Loans to provincial governments $	Loans to municipalities $	Non-current loans $	*Real estate other than Bank premises $	Bank Premises $	Deposit for note circulation $	Other assets $	Total assets $
Montreal*	57,977,451	122,917,348	27,811,256	20,363,396	442,040,564	22,023,025	5,438,489	17,502,255	348,318	274,781	17,850,160	208,556	3,090,538	2,139,688,283
Nova Scotia	7,719,949	24,950,731	28,396,142	9,838,510	232,220,370	46,700,760	13,974,194	9,207,808	63,811	4,033	8,557,535	71,471	6,259,941	806,308,701
Toronto	....	15,076,933	7,008,239	....	133,124,573	....	2,793,089	5,962,654	22,608	8,528	5,654,941	29,980	60,720	453,537,175
Provincial	....	7,919,185	6,214,527	....	44,943,834	....	53,052	2,954,763	38,226	77,644	2,151,458	14,792	271,442	154,187,347
Commerce†	44,978,100	69,038,157	19,831,301	8,267,417	417,109,485	44,859,478	24,530,332	10,758,416	318,114	255,298	16,982,940	173,000	4,139,897	1,646,320,246
Royal‡	125,100,385	117,078,567	32,749,978	35,544,303	473,128,298	98,981,679	134,933	13,427,702	209,275	276,486	13,751,715	220,000	7,404,294	2,340,804,556
Dominion	3,714,074	7,628,169	4,483,606	3,080,906	157,047,070	1,543,955	1,626,442	731,479	18,863	43,731	6,106,350	30,290	293,983	426,637,984
Nationale	664,376	16,337,002	3,400,258	....	128,791,243	....	....	7,358,227	23,285	251,104	6,774,083	30,298	363,066	422,238,453
Imperial	3,021,105	11,464,549	6,070,783	....	179,767,920	59,185	135,970	7,123,785	20,381	....	6,372,376	30,316	59,449	519,040,569
Barclays	3,830,505	250,000	1,108,400	....	4,488,592	....	....	....	661	....	1,335,659	3,432	22,175	34,366,513
Total	247,005,948	392,680,661	137,074,550	77,094,592	2,212,659,889	214,168,082	48,686,501	75,027,089	1,123,542	1,191,575	85,538,226	823,136	21,967,507	8,943,129,806

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company, and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to The Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

‡The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to The Royal Bank of Canada Return.

*Includes mortgages.

ΔIncludes $169,809,562 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE DOMINION BANK

DIVIDEND NO. 269

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1950. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of February, 1950, to shareholders of record of the 14th January, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

A. C. ASHFORTH, General Manager.

Toronto, 15th December, 1949.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 255

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1950, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December, 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART, General Manager.

Toronto, 16th December, 1949.

ARGUS CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE—PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding 4½% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares in the capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the first day of March, 1950, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the thirty-first day of January, 1950.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of fifteen cents (15 cents) per share on the outstanding common stock of the company has been declared payable on the first day of March, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the thirty-first day of January, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

H. H. EDMISON, Secretary

Toronto, Ontario, December 13, 1949.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one dollar and forty cents ($1.40) per share for the year 1950 has been declared and will be paid quarterly at the rate of thirty-five cents (35c) per share as follows:

Shareholders of record at the close of business February 1st, payable March 1st, 1950.

Shareholders of record at the close of business May 1st, payable June 1st, 1950.

Shareholders of record at the close of business August 1st, payable September 1st, 1950.

Shareholders of record at the close of business November 1st, payable December 1st, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

S. H. J. REID, Secretary.

Paris, Ontario, December 15, 1949.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1949, payable January 20th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 30th, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

DONNELL & MUDGE LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of Donnell & Mudge Limited have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c per share on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1949, payable 1st January, 1950, to holders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of December, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

H. C. DWYER, Secretary.

Dated at New Toronto, Ontario, 14th December, 1949.

THE MURPHY PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

The following quarterly dividend has been declared payable 3rd January, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 19th December, 1949.

Common Stock—Twenty Cents ($0.20) per share on the No Par Value shares.

P. L. TOD, Secretary.

MONTREAL, 12th December, 1949.

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTICE TO DIVIDENDS

"B" PREFERRED

A half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6% per annum on the Class "B" Preferred stock of this Corporation for the half-year ending December 31, 1949, has been declared, payable January 16, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1949.

COMMON AND ORDINARY

The Board of Directors has declared a half-yearly dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common and Ordinary stocks of this Corporation for the half-year ending December 31, 1949, payable January 16, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1949.

SHARE WARRANTS

Share Warrant holders will present coupons, serial number 60 to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario, and branches in Ontario and Quebec, on and after January 16, 1950, where payment will be made at par.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES D. GOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

London, Ontario, December 12, 1949.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share for the quarterly period ending December 31, 1949, together with a special dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share, on the outstanding Common Class "B" shares of the Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared payable on January 25, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 30, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

G. C. BROADBENT, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, P.Q., December 16, 1949.

Dominion Coal Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 75 cents per share on the outstanding 6% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable on January 25, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 30, 1949, said dividend being the regular quarterly dividend of 37 cents per share for the quarterly period ending December 31, 1949, plus a payment of 38 cents per share on account of arrears of accumulated dividends on such Preferred Stock.

By Order of the Board.

G. C. BROADBENT, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, P.Q., December 16, 1949.

RELIANCE PRODUCTS

RELIANCE PETROLEUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of four and one-half per cent (4½%) per annum has been declared on the cumulative redeemable preference shares, for the half year ending December 31, 1949, payable January 3, 1950, to shareholders on record at the close of business December 17, 1949. By order of the Board, December 13, 1949.

R. S. LAMPKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

HENDERSHOT PAPER PRODUCTS, LIMITED

The Board of Directors of Hendershot Paper Products Limited, at a meeting thereof held on December 14th, 1949, declared an eleventh quarterly dividend of 25c per share on all outstanding Common Shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business December 23rd, 1949.

By order of the Board.

W. A. W. Dickson, Secretary-Treasurer.

General Steel Wares Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) per share has been declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1950, on the outstanding preferred stock of this Company, payable February 1st, 1950, to shareholders of record January 5th, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

FRANK S. BROPHY, Secretary.

Montreal, December 15th, 1949.

General Steel Wares Limited

COMMON DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending January 31st, 1950, on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable February 15, 1950, to shareholders of record January 17th, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

FRANK S. BROPHY, Secretary.

Montreal, December 15th, 1949.

GENERAL PRODUCTS MFG. CORPORATION LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

Preferred Stock

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the Preferred Shares of the Company for the half year ending December 31, 1949, has been declared payable January 16, 1950, to shareholders on record at the close of business December 30, 1949.

Common Stock

A dividend of 50c per share on the Class "A" and Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable January 16, 1950, to shareholders on record at the close of business December 30, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

D. G. WALLACE, Secretary-Treasurer.

London, Ontario, December 15, 1949.

Brantford Roofing Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend in the amount of Fifty Cents (50c) per share and an extra dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding common shares of the Company, payable February 1st, 1950, to shareholders of record January 15th, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

R. D. PAUL, Secretary.

Brantford, Ontario, December 16th, 1949.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the one hundred and fifty-fourth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, for the quarter ending November 30, 1949, on the Preferred Stock of the Company, has been declared payable January 3, 1950, to shareholders of record December 9, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. HOLLINGWORTH, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que. November 17, 1949.

Simplify Work to Cut Office Costs?

Employee-Supervisor Co-operation Needed to Get Results

Robert P. Brecht is professor of industry, Wharton School of Finance & Commerce, and second vice-president of the National Office Management Association (U. S.).

How can office management, and industry in general, meet the problem of rising costs? Application of a program of "Methods Simplification"—employee and supervisor going into the who, why, what, where, when and how of every task — is advocated in the accompanying article, digest of a speech delivered recently to the Toronto chapter of the National Office Management Association.

By ROBERT P. BRECHT

Business pressures of 1949 make it imperative to reduce costs — office costs no less than other kinds of costs. These pressures are at least threefold in nature:

The dizzy sellers' market of the war period is pretty largely a thing of the past.

A dropping selling price in the face of high costs puts a squeeze on profits, and strikes at a major point of vulnerability in our system of relatively free enterprise.

Finally, even though we have been moving through a period of disinflation in which economic road signs point to the gravity of a possible deflationary drop, such foreboding result is not completely clear. It is a period of economic uncertainty in which the return of inflationary forces is not at all impossible.

All of the foregoing pressures are individually powerful. Collectively they represent an overwhelming influence that brings the imperative of cost reduction into sharp focus now.

Approaches to Cost Reduction

There are at least three approaches to the problem of reducing office costs:

(1) **The pruning-knife approach**, which represents an attempt to lower costs by cutting predetermined amounts from the aggregates spent for various types of office activity.

For instance, top management may demand that office payroll be reduced by 10% or that office supplies be lowered by 15%. Although this approach may be defensible at a time of financial crisis, it has certain outstanding weaknesses. It is an attempt to economize blindly without reference to the office service needs of a business. Again, it takes the controlling eye off unit costs — the only sound basis for economy.

(2) **The introduction of new methods:** new machines, new control techniques, functional design of furniture, the new and revised layout of office equipment, or the use of statistical quality control applied to office operation.

A measure of caution is, of course, necessary, but this approach represents a repudiation of the theory that the only worthwhile methods and techniques are those adopted by a substantial number of practitioners. It implies, in short, the willingness to "break-in" new trails.

(3) **Reduce unit costs** by increasing productivity in man and machine.

This is basically a problem in the maximum utilization of manpower. In its broader aspects it includes the whole area of human responsiveness, the use of financial incentives, work measurement, more effective ways of scheduling office production and of assigning work.

Two implementing attacks have proven tremendously helpful: Method Works or Analysis and Methods Simplification.

Meaning of the Terms

Methods Analysis is the formal body of principles and techniques used to establish and revise all aspects of office work. It will prove useful, therefore, in connection with the new methods approach to cost reduction as well as the productivity approach.

Methods Simplification is the determination of easier and simpler ways of doing things. It is a means of tapping the interest and resourcefulness of supervisors and rank-and-file office employees. It is, of course, an aspect of methods work broadly conceived.

Method Analysis is formal, usually requires experts or expert knowledge, is broad and inclusive in its scope, and is concerned with changes that are deep and fundamental.

Methods Simplification, in contrast, is very informal, is carried on by individuals who are not experts in methods work, requires therefore a simpler understanding and knowledge, and is in reality a philosophy, a job attitude, rather than a package of precise techniques. It seeks to develop in the supervisor and the employee a continuing interest in the job, a steady desire to search for new and simpler ways of performing the work. It is in fact this very element of unending quest that makes it an important part of the mental equipment of the responsive employee. This is its unique contribution to the program of reducing costs over a period of time.

Common Points of Technique

Methods Simplification is an aspect of methods work broadly conceived. It is quite to be expected, then, that both procedures will have common points of principle and technique. These will comprise the following: an understanding of the principles of (1) motion economy so as to be able to identify faulty motions, poor workplace arrangement, and effective motion sequences; (2) forms design; (3) procedures analysis; (4) office layout; and (5) cost control; and, in addition, knowledge of the techniques supporting such principles including such analytical "tools" as the Work Flow Chart, the Work Distribution Chart, and the Flow Process Chart.

Principles of Methods Simplification

Certain basic requirements must be operative if Methods Simplification is to be successful. Any short-cut of these principles will spell ultimate doom for the program.

Support of Top Management. It is true, of course, that all aspects of management improvement require the support of top management, but such support may be no more than a willingness and signal to go ahead. The latter is insufficient for the methods simplification program. Remote acceptance is untenable. Nominal acceptance is self-defeating. Lip service acceptance will not do.

The results of a methods simplification program may be long in materializing. Great patience and continuing support are therefore necessary. Top management must explore and support the full implifications of the program.

An Effective Organization: The necessity of organizing for Methods Analysis is usually quite apparent. The activity is sharply defined; its assignment almost inescapable. In contrast, the need for and nature of the organization for Methods Simplification is not quite so apparent.

If, however, the work of programming, training, and continuing support is recognized, the need for organization becomes apparent. Someone must be assigned responsibility for these activities of programming, training and continuing administration. The delegation may be to an upper level office line executive or it may be a part of the assignment to the methods department, cost department, controller, personnel department — whoever is in charge of methods analysis.

In any circumstances a major problem involving the relation of the methods work group with the methods simplification program must be settled. It not infrequently happens that antagonism arises between the regular methods engineering group and those who participate in the methods simplification program.

This antagonism stems from a number of ill-founded beliefs. The methods engineer may believe that all methods work can be done only by experts. The appearance of what he would call a bunch of amateurs in the field is looked upon as an invasion of his job prerogatives. Professional jealousy then enters to stymie the methods simplification program. If, however, the methods engineer is influenced to understand that the methods simplification program is really an aid to his effort, if he is induced to believe that every supervisor and employee participating in the program is in effect a "junior engineer," there need be no division of interest, no disruption to the forward progress of new methods development.

Adequate Training: The unique contribution of Methods Simplification, it will be recalled, is the participation of supervisors and employees. These groups represent the spearhead in developing and introducing simpler ways of performing work. It follows, then, that if these participants are really expected to provide a ferment of simplified practices, they must be prepared for the undertaking. This can be done only through formal training procedures. Such training must be introduced on company time.

A secondary training problem follows. When new ideas have been put into practice the employees subjected to them must be given training in the new methods sufficient to make them a part of their new work habits; otherwise, they will remain unabsorbed, irritating "extras" that will not produce lower costs.

Co-operation of the Participants. The success of the methods simplification program depends upon the voluntary participation of supervisor and rank-and-file employee. If they are suspicious of results, unwilling to participate, or indifferent to the program, its major purpose is defeated. Gaining their co-operation requires action along two lines: (1) they must be assured that the results of Methods Simplification will not work against them, and (2) their interest must be engaged vividly by demonstrating what human ingenuity can do when aroused, in a situation that is seemingly settled and defined.

Assurance must be conveyed to the supervisor that the identification of waste practice in the work he supervises is not an indictment of his qualifications as a supervisor. It is asking too much to expect a supervisor to lay himself open to charges of incompetency and inadequacy when he appears with suggestions to improve the work under his direction. Again, the employee must be given assurance that measures of economy will not render his employment insecure.

The implementation of the methods simplification programs cannot be made, nor can the training program be adequately carried out unless the precise amount of methodology which the participants must have is worked out in advance.

Methods Simplification has been identified as informal, but, if such informality is permitted to degenerate into chaotic method, the program will flounder. Informality must not be confused with simplicity.

Careful thought must be given to the provision of adequate techniques to enable the participants to answer the series of searching questions on the answers to which improvement is based. "What? How? Why? When? Where? Who?" are the series of questions, informally stated, on which analysis and improvement are based.

In general, the steps of methodology which must be filled in can be summarized in the following five points: (1) define the problem, (2) record the data, (3) analyze the data, (4) devise a new practice, and (5) implement the new practice.

When the participants are grilled in this approach with sufficient supporting information about principles and techniques, they should be in a position to come forth with ideas and suggestions of practical value. The problem from that point becomes one of maintaining continued interest and participation.

In conclusion, Methods Simplification is offered as a constructive measure which if properly implemented will engage the interest of supervisor and employee. Since it involves their participation, the results will be entirely acceptable to them. Here is a way to make cost-cutting palatable to those subjected to it.

Here is a way of bridging that great but all-too-frequently unrecognized gap between "the logic of efficiency" and the acceptance of that logic by those exposed to it directly.

Cost minus, if based on Methods Simplification, can mean performance plus in terms of lower costs, increased productivity, heightened employee interest, and profit maintenance. This is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Bond Redemptions

Bond issues:	Rate	Year	Call	Price
•Algoma Cent. Term. 1st mtge. D.S. & bds.	5%	1959	Dec. 31	125
•Candn. Nat. Rly.	5%	1970	Feb. 1	105
•Cons. Pap. Corp. 1st mtge. bds.	3½%	1967	Jan. 2	101½

•778,500. •AA o/s.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$21.75	$20.95	$21.10
Hogs	28.85	28.60	30.60
Copper, lb.	.18½	.18½	.23½
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0525	.0520	.0523
Coffee, lb.	.48¾	.48½	.27⅜
Hides	.24	.25	.27
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	151.0	151.4	162.4
Dow Jones	136.10	136.33	144.02
Fisher's	161.0	160.5	171.2
Monthly Indices			
Retail (Nov.)†	161.7	162.2	159.6
W'sale (Oct.)	157.1	155.4	159.3
U. S. (Aug.)	153.0	153.6	169.4
Gt. Brit. (Sept.)	229.7	228.6	219.3

Note: The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base price of quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, up to 1,000 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. Coffee, No. 4 Santos. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c.i.f. New York.

Maple Leaf Milling Views World Trade

Modernization of plants and diversification of products on the domestic market places Maple Leaf Milling Co. in a sound position to maintain and improve its competitive position, D. C. MacLachlan, president, stated at the annual meeting. Assuming maintenance of reasonable export prospects, the company should continue to enjoy a "decent level of prosperity," he said.

Last year was one of transition in the flour milling industry and presented many difficulties, but under the circumstances financial results of the company were satisfactory, Mr. MacLachlan stated.

While there can be little doubt as to the favorable long-term prospects for Canada, in the immediate future Canada has to face the problem of maintaining its position in international trade, he stated. The flour milling industry is intimately tied to considerations of world commerce and, "while we view the prospects with optimism, we are carefully watching the progress of our government in its current efforts to renew food contracts and improve trading conditions," he stated.

At a subsequent meeting of directors, K. F. Wadsworth, vice-president and general manager, was elected president. He will continue as general manager. D. C. MacLachlan, former president, was appointed chairman of the board and G. C. Leitch, C.B.E., a director, was elected a vice-president.

Southern Canada Profit Rises 16%

Southern Canada Power Co. reports a net profit of $1,007,382 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1949, an increase of 16.2% over the previous year. Gross revenue totaled $5,173,544, of which $188,644 represented miscellaneous revenue. Merchandise sales amounted to $1,008,754.

Total output for the year ended Sept. 30, 1949, was 385,992,700 kwh., up 8.94% from previous year. Number of customers increased by 4,555 to 60,143 and, in addition, the company helps supply electric service to 10,300 customers on municipal systems and co-operatives.

Capital expenditures for new construction and equipment amounted to $2,134,508 during the year. The company still has investments worth $2,060,632 at present market prices for financing further expansion.

Warn Aphids Again Menace Manitoba Crop

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Entomologists are warning that aphid infestation which destroyed 100,000 acres of late seeded crops in southwest Manitoba last summer may be renewed in the 1950 crop season.

Speaking at the 29th annual meeting of Manitoba Agronomists, W. R. Allen of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Brandon, suggested that control measures be planned in advance in case of another infestation. The 1949 crop was the first which suffered any serious damage from aphids. A big acreage, chiefly late seeded oats and barley was ruined before effective control could be obtained.

Then it was found most effective control was obtained by use of parathion, a chemical obtained from the United States, and applied with spraying equipment.

Mr. Allen told the agronomists that if the aphids were able to last out the winter in Texas and Kansas, and if prevailing winds carried them as far north as Manitoba, another infestation was quite possible.

Another crop enemy in 1949 which hit Manitoba for the first time was the European corn borer. It was found in only one or two places

Grain Prices

Chicago Futures

Week to Dec. 19, 1949

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1949 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 19
		Wheat—			
2.23⅞	1.81	Dec.	2.23⅞	2.19¼	2.21
2.21⅞	1.86	Mar.	2.21⅞	2.19⅞	2.19⅞
2.16¼	1.19¼	May	2.15¼	2.13⅞	2.13¼
1.99	1.84	July	1.98⅞	1.95⅞	1.95⅞
1.98¼	1.95	Sept.	1.97	1.95	1.95
		Corn—			
1.36¼	1.00¼	Dec.	1.32⅞	1.29¼	1.30¼
1.33⅞	1.13¼	Mar.	1.33⅞	1.31⅞	1.32⅞
1.33¼	1.15⅞	May	1.33¼	1.31⅞	1.32
1.31¼	1.19	July	1.31⅞	1.30¼	1.30¼
1.28⅞	1.25⅞	Sept.	1.27¼	1.25⅞	1.26
		Oats—			
.78¼	.54¼	Dec.	.78¼	.76¼	.77
.76¼	.62⅞	Mar.	.76¼	.75	.75
.73⅞	.59⅞	May	.72⅞	.70⅞	.70⅞
.67¼	.56¼	July	.66¼	.65	.65
.66⅞	.63⅞	Sept.	.64⅞	.63¼	.63¼
		Rye—			
1.63	1.33¼	Dec.	1.42⅞	1.40	1.40¼
1.59¼	1.42	May	1.49⅞	1.45⅞	1.46⅞
1.52⅞	1.39	July	1.50	1.46¼	1.47¼
1.47	1.45	Sept.	1.47⅞	1.45	1.45
		Soybeans—			
		Dec.	2.34¼	2.29	2.30¼
		Mar.	2.36	2.31⅞	2.32
		May	2.33⅞	2.30	2.30
		July	2.30¼	2.27	2.27

Chicago Cash

	For Week Dec. 19 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Corn—				
2 Yel.	1.34	1.32¼	1.33	1.29¼
Oats—				
1 H. Wh.	.80⅞	.79⅞	.79¼	.76¼

Winnipeg Futures

Week to Dec. 19, 1949

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1949 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 19
		Oats—			
.84⅞	.69⅞	Dec.	.82	.80	.80⅞
.83¼	.69⅞	May	.81	.79¼	.79¼
.80	.76¼	July	.79	.76⅞	.77¼
		Barley—			
1.48⅞	1.10⅞	Dec.	1.36⅞	1.32⅞	1.32⅞
1.45¼	1.09¼	May	1.36¼	1.32¼	1.31⅞
1.41¼	1.27¼	July	1.29¼	1.24¼	1.24⅞
		Rye—			
1.58⅞	1.30	Dec.	1.56⅞	1.52⅞	1.54¼
1.64	1.32¼	May	1.62¼	1.59¼	1.59¼
1.60⅞	1.42¼	July	1.56¼	1.52⅞	1.54
		Flax—			
3.80	3.30	Dec.	3.79⅞	3.79⅞	3.79⅞
3.78	2.62	May	3.75	3.72	3.75
3.79	3.63	July	3.79	3.70	3.79

Winnipeg Cash

	For Week Dec. 19 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats—				
2 C. W.	.81⅞	.80¼	.84¼	.82¼
3 C. W.	.79⅞	.78⅞	.81⅞	.79¼
Barley—				
1 Feed	1.32¼	1.30¼	1.37⅞	1.32⅞
2 Feed	1.28⅞	1.25⅞	1.33⅞	1.29⅞
1 Malt	1.54	1.50⅞	1.59¼	1.54¼
Rye—				
2 C. W.	1.56¼	1.54⅞	1.58¼	1.54¼
Flax—				
1 C. W.	3.79⅞	3.79⅞	3.79⅞	3.79⅞

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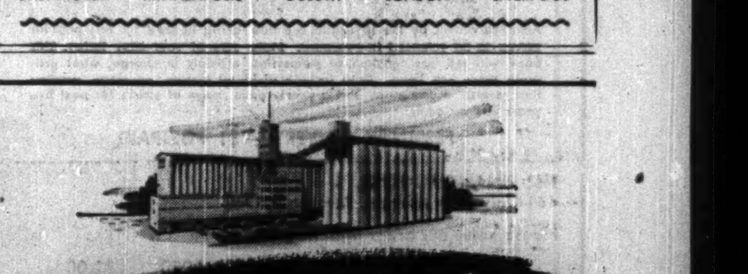

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MINING INVESTMENTS

Good U.K. Copper Mart Forecast For Next Year

The United Kingdom may be cutting out our eggs and curtailing purchases of wheat and bacon but it looks as if Canadian copper producers are going to continue as principal U. K. suppliers of electrolytic copper.

According to advice from London, U. K. electrolytic copper demand for 1950 from North America is likely to continue about 15,000 long tons a quarter. While sale of copper to the United Kingdom has been put on basis of competitive tenders rather than direct negotiations with producers, indications are strong that Canadian producers will continue to get the bulk of this business because they are only people who can fill the orders.

Canadian producers, in fact, took all except 700 tons of the 15,000 tons of contracts for first quarter U. K. electrolytic copper requirements. The U. K. needs its electrolytic North American copper in special shapes. This rather gives the Canadian producers a "pat hand" when it comes to dealing with competition. African copper producers turn out blister copper, apparently won't be turning out electrolytic until 1952. Even when electrolytic is turned out, the special shapes may still be lacking.

• • •

Not Enough Copper

Statistics released by the U. S. Copper Institute for November show the world still isn't producing as much copper as consumers are buying. In the United States, where 60% of the world's copper is consumed (exclusive of Russia, Japan, Australia, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia), the situation is particularly noteworthy.

Deliveries in November in the United States totaled 126,822 tons. Output of copper from primary sources rose about 5,000 tons and amounted to 67,475 tons. After allowing for secondary (reclaim) copper and operations of refineries, U. S. stocks of refined copper dropped about 25,200 tons in the month. Stocks at Nov. 30 were 139,285 tons compared with 217,167 tons on Aug. 31, 1949.

The rest of the world is counted on to make up the deficiency in U. S. copper requirements. But in the area for which statistics are available, production is narrowly below requirements.

• • •

Lead Position Better

There are growing indications that the statistical position of lead is stronger. This could mean a strengthening in the market for this metal.

American Metal Market reports, "Consumers' inventories of lead have been reduced to a point where it will be necessary for them to enter the market for metal in the near future if they are to avoid the risk of carrying less than the approximate minimum of two to three weeks' supply."

Shipments in August and September to U. S. consumers were among the highest this year, yet inventories declined appreciably in that period indicating that actual use of lead was at a fairly high level. Some trade sources are stated to feel that it is only a matter of time until all users will be "scraping the bottom of the barrel."

There have been no special features in the zinc market recently but demand for this metal is reported to be good at present levels.

• • •

Noranda & Gaspe

Is Noranda Mines planning a large-scale program of copper mining in the Gaspe area where a subsidiary, Gaspe Copper Mines, has been exploring a large copper occurrence over a period of years?

This idea is advanced by Fairbanks, Kirby & Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, in a current letter on Noranda Mines. Their letter declares:

"A comparatively new development is the Gaspe Copper Mines, a wholly-owned subsidary formed to take over a group of claims in the Gaspe Peninsula in 1947. Results here give promise of a very large and impressive tonnage of ore, estimated to be in excess of 60 million tons ranging in value from 0.90 to 3% copper conservatively estimated at $5 a ton, placing an approximate value of $300 millions on this ore body. It is understood that plans are being considered for an operation of 10,000 tons a day, also the erection of a smelter. This might conceivably develop into the largest copper operation in Canada. Virtually no publicity has been given to this holding, which could, in a few years, become one of the major sources of earnings of this rapidly growing base metal and gold enterprise."

JACULET MINES shareholders have approved the optioning of properties adjacent to Consolidated Chibougamau and Quebec Smelting & Refining in McKenzie township, Chibougamau area. Approval was also given to an underwriting. If was stated operations would commence immediately. Initial investigation will be directed to two individual showings lying on the apparent strike of the ore formation on neighboring properties. Three shear zones have been established, two of these zones showing sulphides and a third, values in gold.

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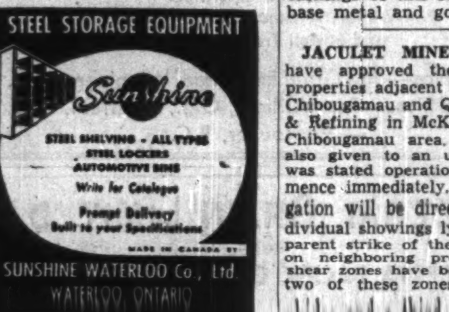

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Frobisher's Connemara Mine To Boost Production By 50%

A 50% increase in gold production is planned by June, 1950, for the Connemara mine of Frobisher Ltd., located in Northern Rhodesia, the company states.

In the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1949, just closed, 105,500 tons of ore was treated with a recovery of 21,341 oz.—double the gold output of the preceding year.

The increased milling rate for next year will be approximately 15,000 tons monthly, or at annual rate of 180,000 tons and approximately 500 tons daily. This is not the final objective and the mine will gradually be prepared for a 1,000-ton rate with possibilities of reaching 1,500 tons daily.

New equipment, which is designed to bring milling rate up to the 15,000 tons monthly, has all been delivered with the exception of a new rod mill, for which the foundations are already poured, and a primary crusher. New ore bin, thickener and aeration equipment are installed. Housing facilities are being increased and native compounds extended.

700,000 Tons of Reserves

While ore reserve estimates for 1949 are not yet completed, they are expected to approximate 700,000 tons grading 5 dwts. or a quarter of an ounce of gold per ton. This is sufficient to operate a 500-ton mill for five years. There are in addition, large tonnages of tailings from former operations which will average in excess of 2 dwts. per ton. It is expected these will prove profitable to treat.

Recovery averages approximately $7.50 a ton and operating costs currently are about $4.50 a ton, it is stated. Costs next year, with the new mill installations, are expected to decline substantially.

Devaluation has assisted the operation as all costs are based on sterling.

Two Canadian engineers direct the operation, A. E. Pugsley being manager and Douglas Coulter his assistant. David Sharpstone is in charge of the African operations of Frobisher, which include not only the Connemara but also the Kilembe copper-cobalt project in Western Uganda.

Test No. 4 Soon At Nicholson

Work at No. 2 Shaft Now on Restricted Basis —Drive Raise

A crosscut is now being extended towards No. 4 zone at No. 4 shaft of Nicholson Mines. While operations are ahead of schedule, the management does not anticipate that the ore section in the No. 4 area would be reached underground until some time towards the end of January.

Operations are being continued at No. 2 shaft on a restricted schedule as spare crew is available. Two short sections showing pitchblende have been opened up in the south drift. In order to explore this section, a raise is currently being driven. The south drift which lies approximately below the surface ore shoot is also being extended. The north drift is under a section which was barren on surface and underground drifting here has shown similar conditions with only a few indications of pitchblende.

Officials look upon the No. 4 zone as the important objective, and while No. 2 is expected to develop ore, they regard it as secondary.

Sherritt Not Planning New Financing As Yet

While at least one report early this week had Sherritt Gordon Mines planning new financing, the management tells The Financial Post that there is nothing of this kind in mind at present. The objective is still to continue after the "tonnage objective" at Lynn Lake to determine first what size of plant is needed.

With approximately $3 millions of working capital, the company believes that present funds will be more than adequate to determine the extent of ore deposition.

Find New Ore Body

Diamond drilling below the 1,000-ft. level has returned a substantial number of ore intersections in "A" ore body and the south drift has cut ore in a location where ore was not expected.

Drill holes cutting "A" ore body below the 1,000-ft. level have been reported as follows:

Hole 32 averaged 1.25% nickel and 0.60% copper from 209 to 306 ft., a core length of 97 ft.

Hole 33 averaged 0.61% nickel and 0.48% copper from 436.8 to 680 ft., a core length of 243.2 ft.

Hole 34 averaged 1.32% nickel and 0.81% copper from 172.5 to 295.8 ft., a core length of 123.3 ft.

Hole 35 averaged 0.70% nickel and 0.48% copper from 384 to 595.5 ft., a core length of 211.5 ft.

Hole 36 averaged 0.76% nickel and 0.44% copper from 135 to 224.5 ft., a core length of 89.5 ft.

Hole 37 averaged 1.04% nickel and 0.80% copper from 399 to 549 ft., a core length of 150 ft

The south drift on the 1,000-ft. level has cut ore material of better than average grade over an apparent width of some 20 ft. This occurrence is south of "E" ore body and has no evident connection with ore bodies indicated in previous drilling. The south drift has as its ultimate objective the "B" ore body located a considerable distance southerly from the "A," "C" and "E" ore bodies.

At the Sherridon mine, profits were higher in the fourth quarter than in the third quarter and the mill continues to handle 36,000 tons a month.

Present indications are that there is sufficient ore at Sherridon to keep the mill rolling until at least next August. When August arrives, the metal price situation will be canvassed to see if there is any possibility of continuing operations past that time.

Diamond drilling of the Sourdough group of claims optioned by Sherritt Gordon and Berens River from Stanmac Ltd. is to be resumed early in January.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

COMMONWEALTH PETROLEUM received $336,846 in dividends from subsidiary companies in the year ended Sept. 30, 1949, showed a net profit of $397,197 or 19.9 cents a share against 5.3 cents in the preceding fiscal year.

Subsidiary companies still had $323,489 carried in surplus accounts at the end of the latest year which was expected to be "increasingly available" for dividends as capital requirements for these subsidiaries are met.

Properties and development were carried at only $69,961 at Sept. 30, 1949; production revenue amounted to $155,813 in the latest year.

A 35% interest is held in drilling a deep test well on the Battleview structure. Commonwealth is sole owner of about 5,000 acres in the vicinity, subject to usual royalty. A small interest is also held in Redwater acreage being developed. The management plans to take a more active part in the Alberta oil business.

INCOME ACOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Net income	$503,677	$204,602
Less: Gen. exps.	44,572	25,789
Depletion	21,341	18,633
Dev. & expl. exp.	7,552	38,890
Income taxes	33,015	15,071
Net profit & surp.	397,197	106,219
Earned per Share	$0.199	$0.053
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Cash	$1,874	$7
Accts. rec.	103,348	86,405
Total curr. assets	105,222	86,412
Misc. assets	4,719	......
Invest. in sub.	1,461,626	980,060
Inv. in other cos.†	167,495	140,729
Sundry royalties	......	1,565
Leases & dev.	69,961	78,958
Fixed assets*	19,495	5,008
Total assets	1,828,518	1,292,732
Bank overdraft	......	2,492
Other curr. liabs.	119,889	58,572
Total curr. liab.	119,889	61,064
Capital stock	667,629	667,629
Capital surplus	......	49,750
Earned surplus	1,041,000	514,289
†Approx. mkt. val.	184,187	149,945
*After depr. of	6,579	3,150
Working capital	▲14,667	25,348

▲Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.

REEVES MACDONALD MINES commenced production on a two-shift basis in August with milling stepped up to a three shift basis the following month, President L. P. Larsen reports in company's annual report for the year ended Aug. 31, 1949.

"It is expected that the result of operations will show a profit for the first six months and a substantial profit during the last half of the (current) year when, with ordinary luck, capacity production will be attained," he declares.

The mine is stated to be delivering 500 tons of ore daily to the mill and this is to be increased to a capacity tonnage as rapidly as working faces become available. In the mine, the main 2-compartment 1,000-ft. raise connecting the lower tunnel level with the upper tunnel was completed last May. Stations were cut on five levels in the upper part of the mine and working faces were opened for production as soon as electrical power was available. Raises and development faces for production of ore from the lower level tunnel are now being driven.

Expenditures for the year totalled $1,290,718. Further capital expenditures in the present fiscal year are not expected to be large. Balance sheet as at Aug. 31, 1949, showed $1,672,998 of current liabilities (including $1,530,710 Pend Oreille advances) as against current assets of $159,584. There were 2,338,000 shares outstanding of an authorized capital of three million shares.

PROPRIETARY MINES more than tripled its profits in the year ended Aug. 31, 1949, with net profit of $485,735 or 53 cents a share against $154,537 or 17 cents a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Increased earnings were attributable to higher dividend receipts from Kerr-Addison Gold Mines. The shareholding in Kerr-Addison is not specified in the 1949 annual report but the market value of this holding at the end of August was placed at $17,834,296. Book value was $1,011,875, the same as a year earlier, when the holding was reported at 1,011,875 shares, a fixed holding, plus 20,539 shares in trading account.

The company discontinued its unprofitable business of supplying power on Oct. 19, 1949, when the Hydro-Electric Power Commission took over the supply of 60-cycle electric power to Larder Lake and Virginiatown. An option has been granted to Kerr-Addison Gold Mines on the Raven and Corset power plants.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Aug. 1:	1949	1948
Dividend rec.	$499,909	$185,834
Power div. sales	47,992	58,914
Misc. rev.	1,198	2,810
Total income	549,099	247,558
Less: Pr. oper. exp.	32,913	56,995
Pwr. div. deprec.	13,142	15,038
Gen. & admin. exp.	17,309	20,988
Net profit	485,735	154,537
Less: Dividends	441,350	165,507
Surplus for year	44,385	■10,970
■Deficit.		
Earnings per Share	$0.53	$0.17
Paid	0.48	0.18

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Aug. 31:	1949	1948
Cash	$52,989	$6,414
Accts. rec., less res.	162,121	5,552
Supplies	3,505	5,815
Total curr. assets	218,615	17,781
Misc. assets	5,597	5,931
Kerr-Addison shs.†	1,011,875	1,011,875
Other shs.‡	662,138	662,877
Mining claims	1	1
Plant & equip.*	111,685	154,757
Total assets	2,009,911	1,853,222
Accts., etc., pay.	3,306	9,984
Divds. pay.	137,922	27,584
Total curr. liab.	141,228	37,568
Meter deposits	......	8,674
Capital stock	890,473	890,473
Capital surplus	763,669	748,447
Earned surplus	214,541	168,060
*After depr.	131,292	151,509
†Market value	17,834,296	13,913,300
‡Market value	704,543	586,200
Working capital■	77,387	▲19,787

▲Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.
■Not including marketable securities.

MINING CONCENTRATES

CONSOLIDATED ASTORIA MINES has received payment for Dec. 6 underwriting of 75,000 shares at 10c a share under agreement with Stuyvesant-North. Issued capital is 1,820,000 shares, leaving 2,180,000 in treasury.

• • •

DEXTER RED LAKE GOLD MINES has received payment for Dec. 15 installment of 200,000 shares at 20c a share under agreement with Dome Exploration Co. (Quebec). Issued capital is 2,075,005 shares, leaving 924,995 in treasury.

• • •

EL SOL GOLD MINES has received payment for underwriting of 200,000 shares at 7½c a share under agreement with Federal Trading & Agency Co. Issued capital is 2,650,000 shares, leaving 1,350,000 in treasury.

• • •

ELDONA GOLD MINES has received payment for balance of Dec. 14 underwriting of 50,000 shares at 40c a share under agreement with Stuyvesant-North. Issued capital is 4,700,000 shares, leaving 300,000 in treasury.

• • •

NEW GOLDVUE MINES has received payment for 75,000 shares at 17½c a share, part of Dec. 14 underwriting under agreement with Torny Financial Corp. Issued capital is 1,491,171 shares, leaving 1,508,829 in treasury.

Stettler, Excelsior, Feature Latest Oil Acreage Auctions

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Latest auction of petroleum and natural gas leases has brought another $745,487 into the Alberta Government treasury. Since the cash bonus system was inaugurated in 1948, the province has benefited to the tune of about $22.8 millions.

Seven sections of land were involved in the latest auction. Highest single price in the most recent sale was $117,777 for rights to a quarter-section of land in the Stettler oil producing zone, about 110 miles southeast of Edmonton. The purchaser was California Standard Co. The company also paid $103,103 for another parcel of land in the same region and bought up 16 quarter sections in the Excelsior-Namao area for $183,662.

Aside from these, there was further indication that other places besides Leduc, Redwater and Golden Spike are important in the Alberta oil picture. The sale, which involved 4,480 acres of land, produced a second high price of $117,039 from Amerada Petroleum Corp. for a parcel in the Excelsior-Namao area, about 15 miles north of Edmonton.

A partnership of Anglo Canadian Oil Co., Home Oil Co., and the Calgary and Edmonton Corp. bought leases on five parcels in the Woodbend sector, 20 miles southwest of Edmonton. The companies paid $178,505.

Shell Oil Co. secured two parcels in the Woodbend sector for $48,874. Rio Bravo Oil Co. Ltd. paid $4,526 for two quarter sections in the Excelsior-Namao area, where Imperial Oil has two promising wildcats. Bids on three other parcels in the same district were rejected.

Camray Work Fails To Show Ore Body

Underground operations have been suspended at Camray Mines. Work on two zones explored by underground work did not indicate a sufficient concentration of pitchblende to constitute workable ore under present economic conditions and present price for uranium.

The company's policy will be to conserve assets and to retain the property in good standing.

Prospecting was carried out by magnetometer and Geiger counter. Geological mapping was done. Considerable surface trenching was also done to assess the property's value.

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Christmas is a time of words

Among other things Christmas is a time of words.

There are words that wish us well, that praise,
that pay compliments and offer thanks for our many blessings.

And there are the words of the young—innocent words,
full of the wonder of the day; and still other words,
spoken over the vast spaces of a continent to waiting loved ones.

And there are words that are oft left unspoken,
words revealed only by a firm handclasp
or a trembling tear; and words too, that remind us
of seasons gone by and of those to come.

And always—as long as time itself—there will be
the familiar words—rich and splendid beyond compare,
words alive forever with warmth and sincerity,
and for which there is no substitute,
words that are the finest of all words at this time . . .
those words which say *Merry Christmas!*

The House of Seagram

Golden Manitou Ore Potential Up Sharply Big Copper Ore Body May Be In Making

By GORDON M. GRANT

A 50% increase in ore potential, or even better, is indicated for Golden Manitou Mines by recent disclosures at the 1,260 and 1,410-ft. levels where work continues to give outstanding results both west and east of the shaft.

There are now two new ore bodies to the east at the 1,410-ft. level which run high in silver and which add a definite new complexion to the mine picture.

But perhaps the most significant news of all is that a second drill hole through the wide new copper occurrence has given better results than the first. One or two further drill holes could translate this into a large tonnage ore body for which an entirely new and separate treatment plant would be required. Drilling indicates that the copper body represents a nice clean ore with big widths which would mean extremely low costs.

It will be recalled that the main copper discovery drill hole was put out 800 ft. east of the shaft at the 1,260-ft. level returning 228 ft. averaging 1% copper. Included in this length was a 12-13 ft. section averaging 1.66% copper.

A flat drill hole put through the downward extension of this occurrence at the 1,410-ft. level, immediately below, has indicated a sharp improvement in grade. A core length of 72 ft. has averaged 1.30% copper which is definitely of commercial grade. Included was a 12-ft. section which averaged 5.66% copper.

Two initial drill holes far to the west on the level above gave narrow copper sections but fair grade. Best guess at the moment is that the company may be on the apex of an important copper ore body. Two or three further drill holes should tell the story.

Next drill hole is being put out 200 ft. to the west of the 72-ft. intersection at the 1,410-ft. level. If it clicks, the new ore will start to take on dimensions. If this hole is successful, it will probably be followed by vertical holes to establish the ore down to 1,700 to 1,800 ft. and if the whole program of drilling should be successful, the management will probably extend crosscut at the 2,000-ft. horizon to get some depth on the body and to secure a better idea of its potentialities.

Two Silver Ore Bodies

A second silver ore body has been outlined by several diamond drill holes to the east of the shaft at the 1,410-ft. level. It is still open to the east and grade is stated to be indicated at around 12 oz. silver and 7½-8% zinc. This ore body is just a short distance to the east of the first silver ore body, previously reported to have been opened for a length of 160 ft. averaging $7.43 net mine value over 26.5 ft. This first shoot runs about 10-12 oz. silver, is lower than mine average in zinc but carries more than mine average values in gold.

Allowing for freight and smelter charges on zinc concentrates, one ounce of silver is regarded as roughly equivalent to 1% zinc at Golden Manitou. This indicates that the new silver ore is of very good grade.

As reported earlier (Financial Post, Dec. 3), a fine new ore body has been opened to the west of the main ore body at the 1,260-ft. level. Several drill holes exist ahead of the drift at this horizon and further ore can be anticipated in this direction. It appears likely that more rapid progress in this direction will be made in the coming year.

While the management is making no predictions, there appears to be a strong probability that production results will show a sharp improvement in about another two to three months' time. Shrinkage stoping methods are used. This means that a large tonnage of broken ore, perhaps around 20,000 tons, is not available for milling until further stope preparation is completed. By the end of the first quarter in 1950, greater access to broken ore supplies should be secured. This can be expected to make itself felt in production results.

Noranda Fares Very Well In East Sullivan Venture

In a memorandum released this week, Noranda Mines details its venture into East Sullivan Mines; points out how the venture into this company has turned out very satisfactorily.

In February, 1948, as then reported, an agreement was made with East Sullivan Mines whereby Noranda Mines subscribed for $2 millions 5% 10-year bonds of East Sullivan and received for its $2 millions, in addition to the bonds, 50,000 shares of East Sullivan stock with an option, expiring Oct. 31, 1951, to acquire up to 200,000 more shares at $4 per share, payable in cash or at Noranda's option by exchange of bonds at the rate of 250 shares per $1,000 bond.

East Sullivan came into production Jan. 2, 1949, and reached a daily rate of 2,000 tons April 1, 1949. By means of sinking fund payments of 50c per ton starting May 1, 1949, $210,000 of the bonds held by Noranda have already been retired.

Pursuant to an arrangement now made with East Sullivan, a further $990,000 of the bonds will be immediately retired, which will leave $800,000 of the bonds outstanding with Noranda and available as mentioned to be exchanged at Noranda's option for shares of East Sullivan.

On retirement of the $990,000 of bonds, Noranda will have received $1,200,000 of its loan and in addition a reasonable profit by sale of the 50,000 shares with the possibility of further profits on the 200,000 shares under option.

As previously reported, the original financing agreement was entered into by Noranda with a view to assisting East Sullivan to get into early production, having in mind the smelting and refining agreement then existing between the companies. Metal prices have continued favorable and by virtue of excellent management of East Sullivan, the results to date have proved advantageous and profitable to both companies.

Smelters Stack Now Completed

A big new 286-ft. high smoke stack has been completed by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. for its lead smelter. It marks a further step in progress being made in Cominco's $12 millions smelter revision program.

Built of reinforced concrete, the stack was started in September.

An estimated 500 cubic yards of concrete were used in the construction of this stack. The octagonal-shaped foundation of the stack is 40 ft. across and 6 ft. thick. The outside diameter at the bottom of the stack is 22 ft. 10 in. and the thickness of the walls 15 in. The outside diameter at the top is 14 ft. 6 in. with the wall thickness being nine inches. The total weight is 1,487 tons.

A ladder and gas tester's platform are yet to be installed. The stack is to be painted as soon as the concrete is cured and the cold weather over.

Unlisted Mines, Oils

(By the Broker-Dealer Assoc. of Ontario)

Approximate quotations, 4 p.m., Dec. 19, subject to confirmation and change:

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Abenakis	3	4	Metalore	2½	3½
Advance	3½	4	Miles R L	3½	5
Alexander	2	4	Mindus	14	16
Aljo	½	1½	Mink	3	5
Ama Kir	6	8	Mistassini	2	4
Anna'que	2½	3½	Moffat H	1	2
Arctic	4½	6	Mohawk P	1½	2½
Argonaut	1	2	Morris K	1	3
Audley	1	2	Murbell	½	1½
Auterra	1	3	Murmac	5½	7
Baker	1	2	McManus	5	7
Barb L N	3	5	McCuaig	4	6
Beaulieu	2½	3½	Nat Mal	63	65
Beauriv	2	4	do new	6	8
Bi Ore	23	27	Nayb '45	1	3
Biroco	15	17	Newcore	9	11
Blondor	3	4	New Aug	15	17
Bouzan	11	12	New Mal	2½	4
Bour C	2	3	Nickel L	3	5
Bradnor	1	2	Nisto	25	28
Br Breest	1	2	N Offsets	135	175
Braminco	17	21	Norbeau	120	130
Bravo	1	2	Norbec	6	10
Bright R L	1½	2½	Norcourt	3½	4½
B McDade	7	9	Norford	2	3
Bulldog	10	15	Normar	2½	4
Burley Pe	1½	2½	Nortyne	1	1½
Camlaren	3½	5	Novele P	2	3
Camray	3	4	Obalski old	4	7
Captain	2	3	do '45	14	16
Carricona	2	4	Obaska	9	11
Cassidy	1½	2½	Opemiska	16	19
Cent M	5½	7	Oklend	6	7
Cock R L	1	2	Olivet	2	3
Columbier	1½	2½	Ortona	4	5
Con Chib	25	28	Pascalis	12	15
Con Cop	7	9	Pelangio	4	6
Courageo	1	2	Payne	3½	5
Craibbe	4	5	Phelps	1½	2
Croydon	2	4	Pinnacle	1	2
Cuyuni N	40	..	Poona Go	½	1½
Delhi	3	7	Presdor	2	3
Derlac	3	4	Privateer	13	16
De Sant	3	4	Pre Divers	10	15
Dickenson	14	17	Quejo	6	8
do new	50	60	Quest	1½	3
Dom Mal	1	2	Rand Mal	11½	13
Dona Pat	½	1½	Rajah R L	1	3
Doris	2	3	Raymond	1½	2½
Durham	8	9	Randona	2	3
Echo Ind	3½	6	Redruth	4	6
Elmac	3	5	Redwood	4	6
Erin Kirk	2½	3½	Rhyolite	1½	2½
Flicka	1½	2½	Richgroup	4	5
Forty F'r	105	110	Russet	4	5
Gan Cop	2½	3½	Salmita	2	3
Geneva L	2	5	Santiago	9	11
Gilbec	½	1½	Sepha	3	4
Goldpac	7	12	Sheldon	10	12
Goodrock	1	2	S Dufault	2	6
Gord Lebel	½	1½	Silv Arrow	3	5
Gov Gold	2	4	Sovereign	..	4
Grnd Chib	22	25	Skynner	2	4
Greenlee	4	6	Starlight	2	4
Grndhog	13	..	Sun Bear	3	4
Halden	3	5	Thornhill	1½	2½
Habitant	1½	3	Tiffany	1½	3
Harp Mal	1	2	Tobico	2½	3½
Hornfault	13	15	Tovarich	1	2
Hayes Cd	½	2	Viking	13	15
Hugh Pam	16	18	Val d'Bel	½	1½
Independ	4	5½	Vinray	2½	3½
Islepines	5	8	Walcoro	2	3
Joannes D	1	2	Wesley	1	2
Kamlac	15	18	West R L	1½	2½
Ken Bay	3½	5	Wilwood	1	2
Kenda Pe	4	7	Y Davids	18	20
Kenroy	1	2	Yelknife	190	..
Kingdon	..	20	do vt	135	..
L Expanse	7	9	OILS		
Lar Add	3	5	Franco	60	63
La Salle	2½	3½	Granleduc	17	22
Lavalie	2½	3½	Home O	13½	13½
Legardo	1	2	Jupiter	16	18
Lennie	1½	3	Lingnora	4	6
Le Pine	2	5	Major Oil	4½	5½
Louvore	½	1½	New Ranch	2½	3½
Mallen R L	5	6	Pac Oil Ro	3½	5
Marbenor	11	13	Princess	33	36
Marquette	1½	1½	Reef Pete	41	43
Mar Bird	3	4	Universal	1	2
Mary Ann	5½	6½	Vermilion	35	40
Mat Con	30	35	Westlock	6	8
Mate Yel	3	5			

Imperial Selects Simmons Ground

Imperial Oil has passed along its selection of 50% of Crown reserves in the Simmons area, south of Redwater, to the Alberta Government and is now awaiting confirmation of its selection, the company stated in Toronto early this week.

The area embraced is the southeast extension of the Redwater field where Imperial Oil not long ago brought in a fine new producing well. According to provincial regulations, a company that discovers oil on a Crown reservation must make its selection of 50% of reserves within the discovery township within 90 days after discovery well is placed on production.

It is estimated by western sources that acreage released may bring as much as $15 millions to the Alberta Government on auction of oil rights. The formula under which a company must select its acreage assures that important residual oil acreage will be returned to the government. At Redwater, a quarter section (160 acres) fetched almost a million dollars.

PaymasterMine Doing Better

Shows Profit Exclusive Of Benefits Under Cost-Aid Program

A net profit of $68,301 was realized by Paymaster Consolidated Mines in the year ended June 30, 1949, thanks to $52,024 of "other income" and $142,469 of cost-aid. Before allowance for these items, an operating loss of $82,906 was experienced.

Since the close of its fiscal year on June 30, Paymaster is no longer dependent on cost-aid to break even. An operating profit of $6,093 is reported, exclusive of cost-aid, in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1949, with the mill averaging 501 tons daily against an average of 459 tons daily in the 1949 fiscal year.

A new source of income appears likely in acreage to the west and south, where indicated ore is to be extracted by Buffalo-Ankerite under a profit sharing agreement. An area 300 ft. by 800 ft. covering the extension of narrow high-grade veins opened on levels from 2,800 to 3,450 ft. is involved.

The exploratory crosscut westward on the 4,075-ft. level from No. 5 winze has been carried 2,900 ft. to the west and has been turned to the south. It is to be carried 4,000 ft. to the south to below the No. 5 and Nos. 2 and 3 shaft areas.

Flat drilling to the south from the west crosscut has intersected a wide zone of pillow lavas with a quartz vein intersection of 0.50 oz. over 2 ft. This is to the east of No. 5 shaft bottomed at 2,500 ft. from whence similar drilling is to be done. The crosscut to the south will be in highly favorable geological structure.

Lateral development on the lower levels of No. 5 winze is being continued on the 3,075 and 3,200-ft. levels. On the 3,075-ft. level, 1,215 ft. of ore lengths have been opened up so far. No. 8 vein ore lengths total 422 ft. while Nos. 24 and 31 veins show lengths of 354 and 342 ft., respectively. There are further indicated lengths to the east on No. 8 vein and to the west on No. 24 vein.

Grade and widths are comparable to those on levels above, it is stated.

Nos. 18 and 31 veins have been confirmed by limited work completed at the 3,200-ft. level.

MINING CONCENTRATES

QUEBEC LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CO. Dec. 8 installment of 50,000 shares at 20c a share and each subsequent installment under agreement with Clair Agency have been extended for three months.

* * *

SILVER MILLER MINES by resolution of directors dated Dec. 5, purchased from Silver Harry Mines the La Rose property for consideration of 410,000 shares of stock. Issued capital is 2,800,006 shares, leaving 199,994 in treasury.

* * *

FROBISHER LTD. has sold 20,000 shares at $2.75 a share to Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. and 20,000 shares at the same price to Ventures Ltd., payable by Jan. 4, 1950, and has optioned 100,000 shs. at $3 a share to Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., and 600,000 shs. at the same price exercisable by June 9, 1951.

* * *

QUESABE MINES reports 2,905 tons of ore was shipped to the Noranda smelter in November with value of production for the month, including cost-aid, of over $58,000. Electric power is now available and will result in a substantial saving in operating costs, it is stated. Good progress is reported with No. 2 three-compartment shaft, erection of new hoist, dry and other buildings, and installation of a central heating system and power equipment. Arrangements are being made to commence drilling a favorable copper zone or anomaly following a recent directional survey of deep holes which returned favorable results.

COMPANY REPORTS

O'BRIEN GOLD MINES showed an increase in net profit to $135,077 or 4 cents a share the year ended Sept. 30, 1949 from $121,384 the previous year. A drop of about $30,000 in bullion recovery was offset in part by inclusion of $16,000 of cost-aid, applicable to 1948, in 1949 revenues.

Expenditures on outside exploration, including Bachelor Lake, declined $55,808 in the latest year. However, the ore shoot at Bachelor Lake was extended to 800 ft. depth by diamond drilling. The 400-ft. length of the ore shoot so far has $2,750,000 of recoverable gold in 235,000 tons of ore indicated, representing an increase of $1.5 millions during the year.

Ore opened at the O'Brien mine during the year was stated to be spotty and resulted in a decrease in gold content of ore reserves to $14.11 a ton from $15.23 the previous year (at $35 gold). No. 4 shaft was deepened from 3,000 to 3,450 ft. making three new levels available at 150-ft. intervals. Mining was also resumed at No. 3 shaft during the year.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Bullion prod.	$951,916	$981,658
Add: Other inc.	48,424	49,047
Cost-Aid assist.	86,791	35,000
Total income	1,087,131	1,065,705
Less: Oper. costs	793,766	739,446
Admin., etc., exp.	43,259	37,037
Depreciation	28,974	35,408
Def. devel.	20,339	12,649
Out. expl. w/o	45,716	102,781
Inc. tax res.	20,000	17,000
Net profit	135,077	121,384
Less: Dividends	162,500	97,500
Deficit for year	27,423	•23,884
•Surplus.		
Earnings per Share	$0.04	$0.04
Paid	0.05	0.03

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Cash & bullion	$166,638	$242,192
Govt. bds. & int.	1,607,749	1,607,749
Accts. rec.	6,533	4,030
Cost-Aid assist.	50,000	35,000
Total curr. assets	1,830,920	1,888,971
Stores & def. chgs.	223,874	181,882
Misc. assets	11,811	20,011
Claims & props.	1,385,123	1,385,123
Plant & equip.*	146,910	164,982
Total assets	3,598,638	3,640,969
Accts., etc., pay.	53,748	63,183
Taxes reserve	3,337	2,000
Total curr. liabs.	57,085	65,183
Def. liab.	31,104	39,398
Capital stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Surplus	510,449	536,388
*After depr. of	863,320	840,750
Working capital	1,773,835	1,823,788

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1949	1948
Tons milled	58,093	54,783
Average recov.	$16.39	$17.92
Ore reserves, tons	173,738	167,682
Grade ($35 gold)	$14.11	$15.23

OSC Options

Details on mining and oil financing deals have been released by the Ontario Securities Commission as follows:

QUEBEC SMELTING & REFINING—By agreement of Oct. 28, 1949, Mas Holdings agreed to purchase 400,000 shares at 25 cents, payment for which has been received and an option was granted on a further 400,000 shares at 50 cents to $1.00 per share. Authorized capital of the company is 3,000,000 shares of which 1,800,010 issued (including 1,500,000 in escrow).

NI-AG-CO MINES — Under financing agreement, E. Dobson & Co. has taken down 100,000 shares and balance of agreement has been extended with next option installment of 490,000 shares at 10 cents a share payable by April 20, 1950.

ANCHOR PETROLEUMS — Amended prospectus filed to show that by agreement of Nov. 28, 1949, Royalite Oil Co. agreed to reimburse Anchor for amount expended in acquisition of Reservation 828 and in carrying out certain exploratory work upon the said reservation and further agreed to pay the entire cost of a 7,000-ft. test well to be drilled on the reservation and further agreed to pay 50% of the cost of each subsequent well in consideration of which Anchor and its subsidiary, Toroil Petroleums, agreed to share equally with Royalite acreage covered by the said reservation and to share equally with Royalite all production from each and every well. By the same agreement Royalite Oil Co. becomes operator of the acreage and has full control, charge and discretion over drilling operations.

GOLDRICH YELLOWKNIFE MINES — At directors' meeting held Nov. 18, 1949, option agreement dated May 20, 1949, with Goldwin Exploration Co. extended six months.

WHITE-KARRY GOLD MINES — Sales may be made to the public through officers on basis of 75% of proceeds going to treasury. Security issuer's registration granted Dec. 12, 1949, permitting Peter Karry to sell. Authorized capital of the company is 5,000,000 shares of which 1,724,019 issued (1,666,659 in escrow).

GARSKIE GOLD MINES—Shares may be sold to the public on basis of 100% of sale price to treasury. Security issuer's registration granted Levi Francis Gauvreau to sell Dec. 12, 1949. Authorized capital of the company is 3,000,000 shares of which 1,200,004 issued (900,000 in escrow).

PYRAMID OILS — Amending statement filed with OSC covering acquisition of additional properties and a new engineer's report to cover same.

SHUNSBY GOLD MINES — By agreement of Nov. 11, 1949, Williams Share Corp. agreed to purchase 200,000 shares at 7½ cents a share and received option on 1,050,000 shares at 10 to 30 cents a share. Authorized capital is 3,000,000 shares of which 1,329,355 issued (700,000 in escrow).

MARWOOD MINING CORP.—By agreement of Nov. 10, 1949, Kenveigh Development Co. received option to purchase 900,000 shares at 10 to 20 cents a share. Authorized capital is 3,000,000 shares of which 1,650,005 issued (700,000 in escrow).

Preston East Dome Results Prove Much Better in '49

Preliminary indications are that 1949 will prove a much better year for Preston East Dome Mines than 1948. Including $108,000 of estimated cost-aid, operating profit for the first nine months amounted to $380,000 against a full year operating profit of $322,743, including $146,000 cost-aid, in 1948.

Any reduction shown in tonnage in the fourth quarter due to the power shortage will be offset at least in part by the $38.50 price of gold prevailing in the last quarter. Full year operating profit will likely approximate $500,000.

After write-offs, net profit should exceed the $253,791 or 8.46c a share of 1948 by a substantial margin.

Mill rate averaged 650 tons daily for the first nine months of this year and gradual increase to capacity tonnage of 800 tons daily appears likely as the present mine development program proceeds.

Open New Mining Places

Good progress has been achieved in opening up new places for mining. No. 3 winze, located 550 ft. northwest of the main shaft, was completed early in the year. It was sunk 1,400 ft. from the 18th level to the 29th level at 3,525 ft. depth. In sinking the winze from the 25th to 28th levels—for a vertical height exceeding 400 ft.—visible gold in quartz stringers occurring in silicified porphyry was noted frequently.

Initial lateral development from the 24th to 28th levels has shown quartz stringer zones of coarse visible gold. On the 24th level this has been drifted on for 40 ft. carrying mine average grade or better over drift width.

On the 26th level, a similar structure has been opened for 65 ft. with coarse gold occurring freely in a quartz vein of 2-ft. width. Similar vein systems have been disclosed on the 25th, 27th and 28th levels.

Plans call for driving to the north zone of the "Preston" porphyry and southwest to the "west" porphyry on all levels.

In the south zone of the Preston porphyry mass drifting on the 14th, 16th, and 18th levels has opened up new ore systems. On the 14th level, a total length of 235 ft. has been opened carrying better than mine average grade with full widths not yet delimited. These are believed to be better than drift width.

On the 16th level, mining is being carried out over a length of 200 ft. with a grade of 0.29 oz. uncut or 0.25 oz. cut across width of 22 ft. Depth continuity to the 18th level has been demonstrated with drifting extended for 100 ft. in a quartz stringer zone 6 ft. wide. Grade is 0.78 oz. uncut or 0.29 oz. cut. Lateral advance toward the zone is under way on the 13th level.

In the north claim, the north section of the Preston porphyry has been opened on the 16th level with combined ore lengths of 350 ft. carrying mine average grade across drift width. Additional development remains to be done in this zone on the upper levels and down to the 18th.

In the hanging wall of the west porphyry zone, work is being done from the 11th to the 9th levels. Previous development advance in the 12th level had opened up 500 ft. of ore grading well above mine average. A raise has been driven from the 11th to the 10th level and a quartz vein structure carrying visible gold has been disclosed. Drilling of this extensive zone is to be done with important ore disclosures anticipated in view of structure on the 12th level.

In the footwall zone of the west porphyry the 971 vein on the 9th level is being stoped over a length of 120 ft. and widths up to 15 ft. The upward extension to the 7th level has been indicated by drilling and a crosscut to the zone on this level is now close to the objective.

In the greenstone embayment on the flank of the west porphyry, new ore structure has been opened on the 7th level. Drifting has been carried for 70 ft. with grade of 0.46 oz. uncut or 0.21 oz. cut across drift width. Three drilling intersections for 175 ft. north of the drift face returned: 1.6 oz over 1 ft., 0.55 oz. over 1 ft., and 0.16 oz. over 3 ft.

Ore reserves are expected to be shown at the end of this year as close to the 441,085 tons of 0.233 oz. grade shown at the end of 1948. Work on the new levels off No. 3 winze should provide important new ore tonnages in the coming year.

New Goldvue Plans To Deepen Its Shaft

New Goldvue plans to deepen its shaft from the 350-ft. horizon to 825 ft. and to open three new levels at 500, 650 and 800 ft. depth, the company announces.

Main development work to date has been on the 350-ft. level where a short crosscut entered a heavily carbonated zone in which surface drilling had indicated a series of veins. The Stevenson vein proved the most important opened underground. It was opened for a continuous length of 590 ft., averaged 30 in. in width, and is stated to persist beyond east and west faces.

A bulk sample of material from the backs on the Stevenson vein averaged $7 a ton at $35 gold.

An examination of the property was recently made by Reginald E. Hore, consulting geologist.

Chemical Research Ready For Lawsuit

Active preparations are being made by Chemical Research Corp. for trial of its lawsuit against American Locomotive, President T. W. MacDowell advises.

A motion made by American Locomotive for an injunction against further prosecution of the lawsuit and recourse to arbitration was refused by a decision of a U. S. federal court judge Dec. 17. A similar ruling was made in September by another federal court judge under another motion brought by American Locomotive under another section of the U. S. Arbitration Act to dismiss the lawsuit and enforce arbitration.

NEW JASON MINES has received payment for 44,500 shares at 45c a share, comprising Dec. 8 underwriting, together with $155 to apply on Jan. 8 installment under agreement with H. R. Bain. Issued capital is 3,355,569 shares, leaving 144,431 in treasury.

Coniaurum Opens Good Grade Ore

While 1949 profits of Coniaurum Mines are not likely to be higher than 1948's $213,424 or 7.7 cents a share, company's development program has been turning up some much better than mine average grade ore in both west and eastern parts of the mine.

In the west section, No. 68 vein has been opened for a length of 260 ft. on the 2,000-ft. level averaging 0.45 oz. gold across 5.2 ft. On the 2,900-ft. level, in the same section, No. 37-A vein has been opened for 115 ft. with a grade of 0.42 oz. gold across 4.9 ft.

Vertical extension of the No. 57 vein from the 4,250-ft. level has been opened on the 4,000-ft. level with 36 ft. so far opened running mine average grade. No. 69 vein on the 4,250-ft. level has averaged 0.35 oz., or somewhat better than mine average, for the 100 ft. opened averaging 3.1 ft. in width.

In the east section of the mine, No. 51 vein has been opened on the 4,750-ft. level with lengths of 282 ft. averaging 0.58 oz. gold over 3.2 ft.

Ore reserves at the beginning of 1949 totalled 308,663 tons averaging 0.25 oz. gold per ton.

SOUTH GIROUX MINES reports that mapping of the south and east section of its property has been completed and a series of exploratory diamond drill holes has been laid out by the company's consulting engineer, M. K. Pickard. Diamond drilling will commence shortly under direction of H. E. Cawley, it is stated. Donald Russell, son of the originator of Oxford Cobalt Silver Mines, has been elected to the board.

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•

The underground diamond drilling currently testing the North C. Zone below the fourth level, continues to show excellent results. Several ore intersections have been encountered, returning high values over widths up to 25 feet.

•

The aggressive mine development programme presently under way is meeting with outstanding success and important news is reaching us constantly.

•

We would be pleased to keep you informed regarding the progress being made on the New Dickenson property. Please write or phone this office.

•

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READY EARLY IN JANUARY

The Financial Post Corporation Service

1949 Dividend Record

The valuable annual edition of The Financial Post Corporation Service Dividend Record will be published the first week of January, 1950. This Record gives complete information on dividends paid by Canadian public companies in 1949. An example follows:

Amount $	Payable or paid	Record Date
The Brit. Amer. Oil Co. Ltd.		
3¾% c pf ($25) Rate 93¾c. pa Q		
0.234375	Jan 3/49	Dec 7-xd 4
0.234375	Apr 1/49	Mar 3-xd 2
0.234375	Jul 2/49	Jun 7-xd 6
0.234375	Oct 1/49	Sep 6-xd 2
Paid: 1948—$0.813575; 1947—nil		
Common (np) Rate $1 pa Q		
0.25	Jan 3/49	Dec 7-xd 4
0.25	Apr 1/49	Mar 3-xd 2
0.25	Jul 2/49	Jun 7-xd 6
0.25	Oct 1/49	Sep 6-xd 2
Paid: 1948—$1.00; 1947—$1.00		

Individual copies — Individual copies of this useful permanent record of 1949 dividends may be secured at the rate of $1.00 for one copy and 50c for each additional copy.

Year-Round Service — For those who require continuous dividend information, The Financial Post Corporation Service Dividend Record may be secured on a service basis at the moderate rate of $12.00 a year. This rate brings you a card each week giving new dividends declared and at the first of each month a cumulative booklet bringing all announcements to date into the one place. If you subscribe before the end of 1949 you will receive one copy of the January, 1950, edition as part of your service and may secure extra copies of that edition at the special subscriber rate of 25c each.

Your clients would welcome a copy of this Record. It would help them materially in calculating their income tax returns and be a valuable record which would be retained for future use.

Send in your order now for the copies you will need to send one to each of your clients.

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How To Put New Products On Market

Survey Gives Helpful Hints on Pitfalls in Manufacture, etc.

Now accustomed to slide-rule methods in production and distribution the modern manufacturer is looking more and more for yardsticks he can apply to problems connected with the introduction of new products.

Seeking to answer some of the questions confronting the average manufacturer the U.S. Department of Commerce has been doing some research among 100 manufacturers, product engineers, industrial consultants, market research and advertising agencies.

The result is a 75-page booklet, Developing and Selling New Products, containing a checklist of useful "new product pointers." Some of the questions it sets out to answer are:

1. How and where may ideas for new products be found?
2. How may chances of selecting a successful new product be improved?
3. How should the product be designed, and what tests should be conducted for customer reaction?
4. What about name, package, trademark?
5. In planning a marketing program what points should be considered?

Author of the booklet, Gustav E. Larson of the Department's marketing division, reports:

"Some manufacturers have worked out practical market and product research methods which have helped them to reduce new product failures to almost zero."

New Product Suggestions

First of all, what about suggestions for the new product? Ideally, it should be one that can be manufactured by the present labor force with existing equipment, sold by the sales force to the same classes of customers, and advertised and promoted in much the same manner as the present line. The farther a new product moves away from this ideal, the less likely it is that it can be profitably added to the operations of the average company.

There are, Larson notes, many exceptions to this. Some manufacturers seek to diversify their lines and investments. But even in such cases, manufacturers generally try to add new lines that are compatible with existing operations, established distributing channels, or that will supplement existing lines with items of outstanding design.

However, a manufacturer would not always turn down a new product merely because it did not fit his manufacturing facilities. If his sales set-up was right, the product might profitably be manufactured somewhere else. Or, if the product has unusually good sales and profit potentials, it might even be worth the expense of building a new sales organization, installing new equipment and machinery.

How to organize for the job of finding and appraising such ideas? Here's how a machine tool company did it.

A new-products planning committee of three sales managers, two engineering department members, and one economist was formed. The chairman had had long experience with the company's manufacturing and sales problems. As a direct result of the committee's work, and after screening more than 3,000 product ideas, the company has now added several successful new items in the capital goods field.

Small firms may find that a better job can be done if one individual is given the primary responsibility for locating ideas.

Each manufacturer will want to develop survey plans suited to his particular product interests, budget, and knowledge of usefulness of the various sources suggested. Usually the search should begin within the company. Most companies find that it also pays to examine available patents. The Patent Office constitutes the largest single reservoir of ideas.

Field surveys of present customers is one of the best approaches. Many companies repeat these at least annually. One company, for example, interviews men on the job, including mechanics, chief engineers, and plant managers. Time-and-cost studies spot promising opportunities for new machinery.

Wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers' agents, and brokers are found to be among the most fertile of sources.

How to Pick Products

Having assembled various ideas, how to pick the right one?

Market and consumer surveys are helpful, and even the small company can make fairly simple investigation along this line. If the surveys are properly carried out, weaknesses of a proposed idea can often be determined before development; such things as whether price will be too high, whether dealers are overstocked with competing lines, or whether a similar or better product at a lower price is already on the market.

Basic to the sound appraisal of new product ideas is knowledge of the profitable and unprofitable segments of one's business. A company which maintains a long product line can get a good idea of the more profitable fields to enter if it has such facts as what present items are doing to build profits for the company.

Further points to watch when developing a new product from an idea to a finished item:

1. Make certain that sufficient market, consumer, and design facts are at hand before too many dollars are spent on development.
2. If the product is to be designed outside the company, hire good firms to do the work.
3. Design or develop a product fitted to consumer needs and desires.
4. Test the product in a laboratory or on consumers under actual use conditions before placing it on the market.

Manufacturers often underestimate the cost of engineering work and models for even a fairly simple item. The following figures give some idea of the cost of developing new products: redesign of a small power saw, $12,000; engineering development of a small hand-operated viewing device to show 35-millimeter film, $20,000; new oil burner (not including new features on actual burning head), $5,000; and a new washing machine, $50,000.

Many design firms charge as much as $150 a day; very few charge as little as $50.

Methods of paying designers vary. Some manufacturers pay a monthly or annual retainer plus costs. Most pay a fee for each job. A few pay in: royalty, royalty plus expenses, hourly rate plus expenses, or a minimum retainer plus hourly rate for hours above a minimum.

Product engineers find a major problem is to get manufacturers to decide what they want. Many manufacturers want the impossible, such as a unit that does everything all competitive products will do and still sell for half the price. A manufacturer should decide in advance what his sales points are going to be, what features in competitors' products can be disregarded.

Suppliers of component parts or of materials can often provide information that will save design dollars. One company developing a dictating machine found that the supplier who made the tape could provide considerable help in design. In another case, a supplier helped in working up a finish for a new product.

Commercial testing and consulting laboratories are used to crack many problems. By having such laboratories put a product through grueling tests, the "bugs" may be eliminated before customers have a chance to complain. The tests also will show just how this product compares with leading competitors' products.

Many types of products also should be tested under actual-use conditions. This will show up flaws which only use will develop.

Packaging Problems

On packaging, large firms often organize packaging committees, including representatives of sales, advertising, legal, production, technical, purchasing, and art departments. Small companies would not find it practical to organize in this way, but they should employ good talent for the job.

Generally, packages should be designed to stand out on the shelf, so that the customer can read the name of the product when it is in a stack four or five feet away. If the package is to be sold separately from special displays, it should look well in a pyramid or other arrangement.

A good package should:

1. Protect the product.
2. Carry it in convenient quantities.
3. Keep marketing costs down.
4. Advertise and stimulate purchase.
5. Provide necessary information to the buyer.
6. Help clerk to sell the product.
7. Help sales of other products in the line.
8. Reduce amount of returned goods.

One technique for selecting the final design for a package is to see what happens under actual sales conditions. Some concerns carry out this test by selling the proposed product in different packages side by side in retail stores.

Manufacturers can obtain considerable counsel in developing packages from suppliers of packaging materials, equipment suppliers, and package fabricators.

What about a name? It should be short, simple, and easy to spell, read, recognize, and remember. It should be pleasing when read, with no disagreeable sounds. It shouldn't be pronounced in several different ways, but should be pronounceable in all languages if the product is to be exported. It should be easily connected with trade-mark, and descriptive or suggestive of the product and use.

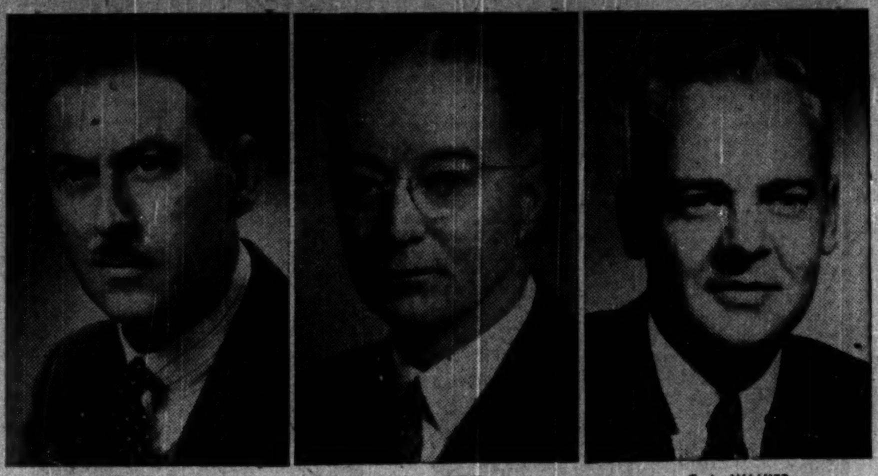
Oakville Firm Buys Plywood Co.

Oakville Wood Specialties Ltd., Oakville, announces acquisition as a going concern of Dominion Plywoods Ltd., Southampton, Ont. Dominion Plywoods has been operating profitably since end of war on production of peace-time uses of plywood.

No public financing is involved in purchase which has been negotiated by Harrison & Co. Plans are now being prepared leading to diversification and expansion of the company's business. New lines are being studied which will complement certain departments in the parent company. It is expected that considerable savings will result for both the Oakville and Dominion Plywoods companies in this program.

New board of directors of Dominion Plywoods Ltd. consists of—G. E. Perdue, president, W. R. Ballantyne, secretary-treasurer and D. N. Macdonald, managing director.

Royal Bank Appointments



T. F. WHITLEY — S. A. DUKE — C. L. WALKER

Appointment of Thomas F. Whitley as Supervisor of Ontario branches has been announced by The Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Whitley has been Manager of the bank's main Toronto branch since the turn of the year and for two years was Assistant to the Supervisor in Vancouver. He succeeds S. A. Duke, Supervisor since 1941, who will shortly retire on pension. C. L. Walker has been appointed to succeed Mr. Whitley as Manager of Toronto Branch. *

COMPANY REPORTS

LAURA SECORD CANDY SHOPS LTD. net profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1949, was up 24.7%. Sales amounted to $4,386,109 as compared with $4,085,920. During the year, the company, recognizing return of the buyers' market, has developed improved techniques of salesmanship, opened new shops.

Removal of excise tax on candies, enabled company to reduce price first to 80c. a lb. then to 75c. on the two-lb. and larger boxes.

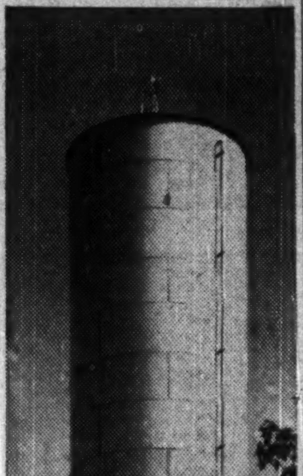
INCOME ACCOUNT

Years ended Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Gross sales	$4,386,109	$4,085,920
Net income	681,679	493,979
Less: Deprec. res.	84,947	60,141
Income tax res.	250,000	181,000
Add: Prof. on inv. & equip. sale	3,381	27,961
Net profit	350,113	280,799
Less: Com. divd.	230,000	230,000
Surplus for year	120,113	50,799
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$1.22	$0.98
Paid	0.80	0.80

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Sept. 30:	1949	1948
Cash & gov't. bonds	$1,524,551	$1,250,458
Investments*	213,276	200,738
Int. accr.	4,659	1,973
Inventories	161,150	268,756
Total curr. assets	1,903,636	1,721,925
Misc. assetsa	105,666	115,804
Fixed assets†	682,223	653,618
Total assets	2,691,525	2,491,347
Total curr. liab.	216,964	137,364
Cont. reserves, etc.	69,577	69,112
Capital stock	882,500	882,500
Capital surplus	41,964	41,964
Earned surplusa	1,500,520	1,380,407
*Mkt. value	237,350	225,950
†After depr. of	764,506	712,280
aIncl. ref. EPT.	53,121	83,004
Working capital	1,686,672	1,584,561

TOWNSHIP OF CORNWALL new issue of $817,860 1-10 year 3½% and 11-20 year 3¾% debentures has been sold to group of investment dealers headed by Harrison & Co. and including Bankers Bond Corp.; J. L. Graham & Co. and Goulding Rose & Co. For schools and local improvements.



STANDPIPE

Erected at Newmarket, Ontario, this 255,000 gallon Standpipe, for town water supply service, is an excellent example of steel plate construction which Toronto Iron Works has fabricated and erected for many progressive Canadian municipalities. Engineers are invited to submit their problems.

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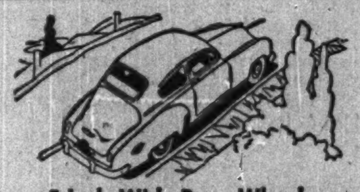
Certi-Safe Hydraulic Brakes

Chevrolet's exclusive brake design is more outstanding than ever for swifter, safer stops. And new Duble-Life, rivetless brake linings — last up to *twice* as long. Both extra safety and extra economy are brought to you by this *extra value* exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!



5-Inch Wide-Base Wheels

You get the widest rims in the low-price field — plus extra low-pressure tires as standard equipment on all models. That's another important reason for the extra smooth, soft and stable Chevrolet ride . . . another *extra value* exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!

Centre-Point Steering

Steering control is centred *between* the wheels to give you amazing new ease and sureness of control with minimum driver fatigue. You get Centre-Point Steering *only* on Chevrolet and on higher priced cars — an *extra value* exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!

World's Champion Valve-in-Head Engine

The trend's all to valve-in-head design for more efficient and economical high-compression engines. But Chevrolet's proved and extra-efficient engine is the *only* valve-in-head engine in Chevrolet's field . . . another *extra value* exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!

CHEVROLET

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UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO: BUILDING FUND OBJECTIVE $4,000,000
GIVE GENEROUSLY THROUGH YOUR LOCAL BANK

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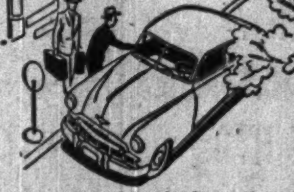
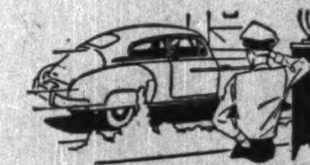


Longer, Heavier, with Wider Tread

It *looks* like it . . . it *rides* like it . . . it *is* the BIG car in the low-price field! With its extra size Chevrolet gives you more riding-comfort, more road-steadiness and more safety—more car for your money! It's another *extra value* exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!

Curved Windshield with Panoramic Visibility

That large, smartly curved windshield sweeps back to narrower corner posts to provide a safer view ahead and at the sides. Alone among low-priced cars, Chevrolet has the functional beauty of a curved windshield — another *extra value* exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!



Extra Economical to Own and Operate

It's the lowest priced line in its field. It's the outstandingly economical performer. It's Canada's most-wanted motor car — new or used — traditionally worth more when you trade. Extra economy in *every* way means another *extra value* exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!

Fisher Body Styling and Luxury

Long, low lines . . . smooth, graceful curves . . . conveniences like Push-Button Door Handles . . . super-size interiors with luxurious fabrics and fittings and "Five-Foot Seats" . . . this superbly styled Body by Fisher is an *extra value* exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!

Fisher Unisteel Body Construction

Slam the door and hear the difference! That solid, muffled thud speaks of steel welded to steel all around you. Fisher Unisteel Construction brings you unsurpassed solidity, quietness and safety — another *extra value* that is exclusively yours at lowest cost in Chevrolet!

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